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The Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Monday,				
13th June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294		
27th July	OCEANA	6616	BRITANNIA	8535
3rd Aug.	EGYPT	7912		
10th ,,	ARABIA	7983	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	ORIENTAL	6294		
24th ,,	OCEANA	6616	AUSTRALIA	8991
25th Aug.	PERSIA	7981		
31st ,,	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	8908
7th Sept.	ARABIA	7983		
14th ,,	OCEANA	6616	CHINA	7919

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transfer to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Trains leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between the hours of 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Quarantine Convention.
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W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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DUMBEA	5,607	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	8th Sep. 1904.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	21st June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

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FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

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FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1904.

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D. BALDUINO	4,980	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MORARJEE BHAGWANDAS, the only Son and Legal Representative of the late Mr. BHAGWANDAS SHIVJEE with the concurrence of BAI MOTIBAI, widow of the late Mr. MANJEE MOOLJEE, and of BAI TAMUBAI, the Surviving Daughter of the said MANJEE MOOLJEE, has contracted to sell the undermentioned hereditaments and premises of the said Mr. Manjee Mooljee to our client Mr. MULSHANKER PURSHOTUM VAIDYE. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, or easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured; etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ABOUT 16 1-4 TONS GREEN COPPERAS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th Inst, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nos. 71 and 73, Mint Road, close to the Bhattia Feasting Oart, by order of Mr. H. E. Unwalla and on account and at the risk of Sewjee Ramjee,—Ex. S. S. Baloochistan.

About 16 1-4 tons green copperas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Third Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co. pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof tables and hanging lamps, garden plants, &c. the property of H. P. Grant MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as mirror, door cabinet, cupboards, sofas, chairs, bentwood chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, chest-of-drawers, hat and book stands, iron safe, 2 large waggons, iron wheels and axle.

By order of the Administrator-General, the stock-in-trade of the late Vussonjee Damodar, consisting of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 yards silk bordered dhoties, 11 yards Bengal dhoties pictures, boxes, copper-pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand gents' bicycles.
1 open side rubber-tyred brougham, in good order with a strong bay horse and English harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 bay waler gelding 15-3, 7 years, quiet in harness and in saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS, AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the stock-in-trade of the late Goculdass Gordhandas consisting of—

About 200 bales bags and bundles of country tobacco and tobacco powder in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATIPOORA FOURTH STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 24th Inst, at 4 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Malla Wukti and Co., and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Mahadoo Namder and Julram Bhagoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of September, 1894, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house and premises, situated in the town and Island of Bombay, at Camatipoora Fourth Street in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipality under Street Nos. 80, 82 and 84 E. Ward Nos. 1334 to 1336, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3697 to 3398, New Nos. 10404 to 10106, new Survey Nos. 6006 to 6003, and the ground containing by admeasurement 102 and seven-ninth square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Manadoo Peerajee, on the West by Shri Marooty's Temple on the North by the Camatipoora Fourth Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgages.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m, the effects of the late Major E F MARRIOT consisting of—

1, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun by C.G. Edwards in leather case.

The effects of the late Goculdas Gordhandass consisting of 21 cotton and silk bordered sarees.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 572 BAGS AUSTRIAN SUGAR.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., in the Victoria Dock No. 10 Unclaimed Warehouse on account of the concerned, ex s.s. "Malta,"—

MIB.—197 bags Austrian sugar.
WZ.—375 bags Austrian sugar for transhipment.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, &c., &c., IN THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores and other articles such as zinc tubs, chain screws, spectacle clues, bill boss, shackles, iron cots, chain belt, iron hatch rings, iron piping, pump, scales, wooden tollies, iron bolts, boat pintles, iron boiler for rice, wooden fittings, 1,800 lbs. ships biscuits, 1,800 lbs. corned beef, oilman stores, ullaged wines and liquors, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
On account and risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens—
1 handsome strong rubber tyred gig in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT SEWRI CROSS ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 293 of 1900.

Katherine .... Plaintiff.

Versus

Martine Doming D'Souza and others. .... Defendants,
Katherine, daughter of Enos Phillip Miranda of Bombay Native Christian Inhabitant, residing at Vadalla, near Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, by her next friend the said Enos Phillip Miranda .... Plaintiff,

Versus

1 Martin Doming D'Souza
2 Francis Doming D Souza
3 Beatrice, wife of St. John Francis Boar, all of Bombay Native Christian Inhabitants, residing at Vadalla near Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid .... Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Chanlulal Dayabhai and Manockji Sorabji Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of the consent decree passed herein on the 8th day of October, 1901, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., sale on the premises by Public Auction either in one or more lots the lands described in the particulars below:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground situate at Sewri Cross Road outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2105 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73, 122, &c., New No. 14849, 14922, &c., and new Survey No. 2-2239 and bounded on the east and north by the Government ground, on the West by the gowan or passage and on the South by the property of Punthakee.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewri Cross Road outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1461 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 78, 122, 131, 142, &c., New No. 14449, 14922, &c., and New Survey No. 1-2228 and bounded on the east by the gowan or passage, on the west partly by the ground of Kassinath Dewji and partly by the ground of Yesoof Cassum, on the south by the ground of Jasin Jao Barretto, and on the north by the ground of Panthakea.

And Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground, situate at Sewri Cross Road, outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 496 square yards of thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 73, 122, &c., New Nos. 14844, 14922, &c., and new survey No. 1-2237 and bounded on the east, north and south by the ground of Jeewanji Bhicaji, and on the west by the ground of Nursoo Laxman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office, at 11 Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 13,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give

Rs 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

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A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	„	200
1 Do.	„	100
20 Prizes	„ Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	„ 5 „	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

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And NOT against Money Order.

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SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

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For a large Mill in Upper India:—

1. A CARDING MASTER,
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All applicants should send copies of certificates (which will not be returned) with particulars as to salary, &c., by the 30th June, 1904. None but 1st Class men need apply.

Apply Box "No. 1029 J.," care of this Paper.

WANTED

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Open Line division. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. No one need apply who has not had practical experience of work on an Open Line of Railway. Copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, should accompany applications.

Apply to

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 6
Third do	„ 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Securities—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 5-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-4	= — 1-16

Silver—

Spot in London	25 7-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	25 7-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-4	= — 1-4

Exchanges—

Paris cheques	25·22	= + 1
Berlin	20·41 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= unchanged

Discounts—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do

Interest—

Day to day loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 20·20 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 14·90 do Bombay
Rs. 7·80 do Madras

Rs. 42·90 At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 39 per cent. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers —
Rs. 4·20 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2·90 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras

Rs. 7·10 At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 39 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 55,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

Extra allotments—
Bills on Bombay .... Rs. 15,0,000 } at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bills on Madras .... Rs. 30,000 }

Metals.
Tin Plates 11 1-2.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4-8 1-4 done

Rapeseed—
Yellow Guzerat 33 3-8 J.-J. sellers } quieter,
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 J.-J. buyers }

Linseed—
Linseed Bold 32 7-8 J.-A., done steady.

Coffee—
Coffee in New York, 7.

Arrivals—
Steamers—King Robert, Bombay.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Moderate demand. Prime qualities firm and prices par to 1 1-2d. higher common qualities 1d. to 1 1-2d. lower. Total sold 726,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·64 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·25	6·19	5·96
—15	—14	—14
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·53	5·31	5·25
—7	—6	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·21	5·21
—5	—5	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	3,400
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	5,000

In New York—

Spot	mutilated
Futures, month of July	11·29 — 52
Do. do. December	9·58 — 21

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 7-8 —1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	9·83 — 341
Do. do. Dec.	9·38 — 21
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 15th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,217 bales.
Wheat	19,987 cwts.
Linseed	20,010 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,990 "
Gingellyseed	1,518 "
Poppyseed	3,133 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	3,653 "
Rice	1,933 "
Myrabollams	3,632 "
Cottonseed	3,022 "
Mowraseed	449 "
Gram	2,755 "
Joowar	6,499 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3	do	do	......	169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do	......	138
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	......	133
Shanghai 30	do	do	......	185
Japan 30	do	do	......	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98-1
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-14
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Linseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	5 7 0	5 8 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 6	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 1 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 6 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 6 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 8 0	21 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ....bales 5,000
Imports ....do 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·15	6·09	5·86
—10	—10	—10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·49	5·27	5·21
— 4	—4	—4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·18	5·17	5·17
—4	— 4	—4

COTTON.—Tone. Dull and declining.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	238	224	215	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	237	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	237	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	249	241	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	238	230	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	229	231	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	244	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Ako'a do. do. do. }	252	243		"
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	252	245	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	254	247	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	278	268	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	298	288	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	252	233	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	249	235	225	"
Bagalkote	...	...	238	
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	254	240	230	
Do (H. G. ...	251	237	227	F G F
Compta (M G ...	...	260	252	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	260	252	
Westerns	...	242	234	

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th June to 15th June. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—
Purchased silver 10
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c 1
Native States coin.. 2
Total 13

COINAGE—
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department........................ ...
New Rupees made over to Native States...... ...
Total........ ...

BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—
New coin ready for delivery ....
Government Bullion *21
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin........................ 1
Total 25

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.
Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage........... ..
Dollars Coined and paid over ....
Closing Balance of Bullion ....

* Exclusive of 31 of purchased Silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

Solutine is a good thing to clean clothes and kid gloves: it is cheap and does not take fire like benzine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McARTHY—June 7th at Shahjahanpur, the wife of S D Mc Arthy, Court of Wards of a son.

PERRETT—June 11, at Vizagapatam, Jessie, beloved wife of Alex. Perrett, Telegraph Master.

STAUNTON—At the Victoria Hospital, Bungalore (Dollie), the beloved and affectionate wife of Percy F Saunton, aged 31 years.

DEATH.

SUNDERLAND—May 27th at Chakrata, Marsden Joseph Durell Sunderland, 2nd-Lieutenant, Norfolk Regiment, son of Colonel M S J Sunderland, D S O (Deeply regretted by his brother officers.)

WISHART—June 7th at Naini Tal, after a short illness, William Barclay Wishart, of Cawnpore, aged 51 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-8m. 1-51a. Low water, 6-58m., 8-0a.
Gaiety Theatre, The Lyric and Dramatic Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan per s.s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow,

THE S. S. PADMAVATI.—The Padmavati, 59 tons Captain W. Cockburn arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow which Port she left on the 5th May calling at Aden en route. The Padmavati is a sister-ship to the Rukmavati, which arrived here on the 19th May last, and has been ordered out by Messrs. Shepherd and Company.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Aga Kuchick Shah residing in his bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon, has reported to the police the theft of a gold necklace set with diamonds valued at Rs. 1,100 from a dressing table in the bed-room. The ornament was last seen safe on the 8th instant, and was missed on the 14th idem.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ishwanath Bandoo a Hindu, has reported to the Police that his residence in 2nd Coombharwada Lane, was broken into during Tuesday night, and two wooden boxes containing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash were carried off. The entrance into the house was effected through a window at the back of the building. The property stolen is valued at Rs. 400.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Govind Amroota, a mill hand, aged twenty-five years, met with a fatal accident while at work in the Khatao Makanji Mill in Haines Road, on Wednesday evening. It appears that the deceased with another mill-hand named Luximon Ramji was engaged in repairing a strap attached to one of the wheels of a machine which was in motion, when Govind's right hand was suddenly caught between the strp and the wheel. He was bodily lifted up about ten feet and dashed to the ground. He sustained fractures of the right arm and thigh, which resulted in his death shortly afterwards,

A HAY STACK ON FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a hay stack in Purbhadevi Road, Mahim by which damage to the extent of Rs. 3000 was caused. The fire brigade was communicated with and the De Lisle Road and Naigaum manuals were promptly on the scene. The Chinchpoogley steamer also arrived on the spot but was not utilised, the manuals being quite capable to cope with the fire, which was put out by 3 o'clock in the morning. The stack belonged to one Ranoo Mahadoo. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to careless bidi smoking by one of the persons occupying a shed not far from the stack.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 4-45 p. m to-day (weather permitting.)

March	Coronation	George
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	Ma Mie Rosette	Sidney Jones
Valse	City Life	Translateur
Cornet Solo	Eine Nacht inder Schweitz	Hume
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust

ALLEGED SPECULATIVE BUSINESS IN COTTON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji heard at the High Court yesterday, a suit filed by Ebji Umarsi and others against Purshotam Morarji and others to recover a sum due on cotton transactions. Mr. D. D. Davur, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the plaintiffs. The second defendants appeared in person, but the other defendants did not appear. The plaintiffs were large cotton merchants, while the defendants also carried on cotton business in Bombay and Jamnagar. Between October and December last, by virtue of five contracts entered into by the plaintiffs and the defendants, the plaintiff agreed to purchase from the defendants 500 bales of Broach machine-ginned good-class cotton at different rates, deliverable between the 15th and 25th March. On 7th March, defendants agreed, by a contract in writting to purchase from the plaintiffs 200 bales of the same quality and for the same delivery. Plaintiffs then demanded delivery of the 300 bales which the defendant failed to give. On the 25th March, the due date, the defendants agreed to purchase, by a contract in writing, 300 bales of the same quality and description. On these mutual transactions, plaintiffs claimed Rs. 10,844, which the defendants failed to pay.

The second defendant stated that himself and the fifth defendant were the only members of the Bombay firm; the other defendants had no connection with it. The plaintiffs were doing speculative business, and the contracts they had entered into were wagering, or, in other words, they were "Sutta" transactions. It was not the intention of the parties to the contracts to give or take delivery; they merely contemplated netting the differences only.

On the evidence, the Judge held the transactions were not speculative, but were actual delivery contracts, respecting which all the defendants, except the fourth, were liable. Decree was consequently passed in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT NOTE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Shivshunker Gopaljee and another against Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, in which the plaintiff asked for a decree for Rs. 6,000 with interest and costs. Mr. Manker and Mr. Colah, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna V. A. Kirtiker, appeared for the first plaintiff. The second plaintiff did not appear. Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, in April 1901 at Bombay, the defendant promised by a note of hand to pay on demand the sum of Rs. 6,000 with interest. The defendant had paid nothing on account of principal and interest.

The defendant admitted the execution of the note but said it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation.

Issues were raised in the case. Mr. Davar said that a similar case, in which the plaintiff was one of the parties, was heard for twenty-one days before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and decided against the plaintiff, His client did not wish to embark in a prolonged litigation, and was willing to give something to the plaintiff for the trouble he had taken in the negotiation.

The parties then came to an amicable settlement and took a consent decree by which the suit of the second plaintiff was dismissed with costs, Mr. Davar denying his claim. A decree for Rs. 700 was then passed in favour of the first plaintiff payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 75 each.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

CHURNEY ROAD HEALTH CAMPS.

The Corporation considered memoranda from the Secretary from Bombay Improvement Trust forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees held between 12th April and 31st May.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji moved that the memoranda be recorded and that the Bombay Improvement Trust be requested to kindly furnish the Corporation with statements showing the number of families etc., accommodated in the five hundred rooms in the Churney Road Health Camp, the localities from which they came, deaths in the camp from ordinary diseases, deaths from plague and suspicious plague cases removed to hospitals until 31st May last.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil seconded the resolution. He said it had been proved that these flimsy structures could not stand the rough weather of the monsoon and were not fit for human habitation, being at the very first outbreak of the monsoon, in fourteen inches of water. The question for the consideration was the admitted fact that the so called health camps at the Kennedy Sea Face were erected by the City Improvement Trust without the sanction or permission of the Municipal Commissioner. He would like to know if the Municipal Commissioner intended to take any step against the powerful body like the Improvement Trust for erecting these structures without his permission. The Improvement Trust who were supposed to look after the sanitation of the city were the first to forget all the sanitary principles. The recent heavy rains which flooded the whole camps had shown that the site selected by the Trustees was not suitable for the purpose. He asked if that was a proper place to locate some two thousand people. Was it a proper thing for the Trustees to have forced the poor people, who had been dislodged by their own operations to go into these swampy camps? He appealed to the Corporation's representatives on the Board to do all in their power to relieve the poor from their plight.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji said the whole of the camps were swamped by the recent rains in such a manner as to entail great hardships on those occupying them. The Executive Health officer was responsible for the sanitation of the city and it was indeed strange that the control over the sanitation of the city should be left in the hands of the separate body like the Improvement Trust. The Health Officer appeared not to have been consulted in the matter and they had only to imagine what would have been the state of the camps if an epidemic of cholera or plague had broken out. He considered that the Health Officer should be asked to make a separate report on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta did not see any logical sequence between the compliant made and the proposal made by the mover of the resolution. The information asked for in regard to what took place before the monsoon, would not remedy the state of things during the monsoon. As far as he could understand these huts were of the greatest use during the hot weather. It was a sanitary measure of great importance to have five hundred rooms accommodating twot housand people during the hot weather and at the time when plague was prevalent. The Improvement Trust had built these huts upon their own land and it seemed to him that the Trustees must have consulted the Municipal Commissioner before they constructed these huts. If the Commissioner had found anything objectionable in regard to these huts he would surely have enforced the section of the Act. But he (Mr. Mehta) took it that the Commissioner was satisfied that it was a measure of sanitary importance to allow these huts to be built and occupied by those who were unhoused by the operations of the Trust. There was, however a great deal of force in what had fallen from Mr. Dhakji and Mr. Hormusji that it would be very difficult for the occupants of these camps to maintain their health during the Monsoon. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to obtain an early report from the Health Officer as to whether these huts were fit for occupation and habitation in the rainy reason.

Sir Bhalchundra Krisana seconded the amendment, which was carried.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department on the subject of financing the construction of suitable buildings for Primary Schools in Bombay City.

Priority having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Mehta said it was a very important matter, one in which the Corporation had been taking a very keen interest for a long number of years. It would be remembered that no subject had occupied the attention of the Corporation so much as to provide good and suitable buildings for Primary Schools in the City. It was not necessary for him to repeat what had been said over and over again about the existing condition of the buildings in which their Primary Schools had been located. It was more than once acknowledged at the meeting of the Legislative Council last year by Government members that the existing condition of the primary schools, as they were situated, was a scandal to the city. It was therefore the duty of all those interested in the matter to co-operate cordially so that the city might have at least sufficient number, if not all, of sanitary buildings for the location of Primary Schools. The Corporation more than once approached the Government, Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst, took a very keen interest in furtherance of this object, but unfortunately financial consideration came in their way and they were unable to promise a fixed sum for a fixed number of years. The matter then dropped. Ultimately the present Government appointed a committee to make a report on the subject. They made a report which was before them. Mr. Mehta dealt with the report at some length and said that the Improvement Trust had to do nothing but to raise loans. He asked the Corporation to consider carefully whether the proposal placed before them by Government should not be accepted. He pointed out that if they lost that opportunity and failed to accept the proposal, it would be a long time before the city could be provided with sanitary buildings for the purpose of housing their schools. He said the Corporation would be acting wisely and practically if they told Government that they welcomed the measures suggested by them. Mr. Mehta then moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation welcomed the measures suggested by them, as affording practical way of providing for the city, sanitary buildings for its primary schools.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said they were quite willing to accept the liberal proposal made by Government provided the Corporation was not to pay more than half the cost of the buildings.

Mr. Mehta assured Mr. Vakil that that point had been settled.

After some further discussion the motion was adopted.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT THANA.

The Corporation considered a memorandum to the address of the Commissioner from the Collector of Thana, who invited the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, under section 17 of the Local Board's Act I of 1884 as Inamdars at Tulsi to vote for the election of a member to the Thana District Board.

The Hon. Mr. Dixit said the election was to take place on the 31st May last, so it was too late for the Corporation to exercise their franchise. The only thing they could now do was to record the letter, which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

"Insurance Opinion" states:—The annual general meeting of this now well established company was held in Bombay on the 5th of April last, and, we are pleased to note that the directors were able to report another successful year in the development of the concern, which bids fair to be distinctively the representative life institution of our great oriental empire. Only in its seventh year, it was confronted at its initiation with difficulties which might have dismayed the most skilful organizer; nevertheless, founded upon a well defined want, and inaugurated upon sound and solid principles, it has succeeded in finding a firm foothold even amidst the troubles of famine and plague, and at this moment is undoubtedly in a thoroughly satisfactory financial position, whilst showing a consistent development which practically confirms its future prosperity.

"Enterprise" another insurance paper remarks:—A special welcome is due to the reports of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, for in addition to recording the satisfactory advance made each year by a youthful and enterprising life office, they also mark the progress which this—the best of all provident habits—is achieving among our fellow-subjects in the Far East. Established six years ago, with the object of making known and popularising the advantages of life assurance among the better class of natives in our great Eastern Dependency, the Company, under the able and experienced direction of Mr. E.F. Allum, as general manager, may be said to be engaged in a work of really imperial importance inasmuch as it is one that cannot fail in the course of time to produce a beneficial effect upon the economic and financial status of a considerable section of the population of India. The Empire of India does not pretend to have attained as yet to any particular proportions, but it is a sound and healthy enterprise, wisely administered and possessed of all the elements that make for progress. Hence it may be confidently predicted that provided the same energetic and yet prudent policy that prevails to-day, is pursued in the future, the Company is clearly destined to become at no distant date a power in the land of its birth.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's Rooms, yesterday, Mr. James MacDonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—

Mr. C. E. Allen I.F.S. (Tharrawaddy, Lower Burma); Mr. F. Walter, (Rangoon); Lieut. H. S. Eliot, R.A. (Quetta); Mr. C. F. Grant, I.C.S. (Rangoon); Mr. W. H. B. Salmon (Bollarum); Mr. J. R. Huggins (Koraput); Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S. (Chittoor, N. Arcot); Mr. H. Fearon (Coconada); Lieut. R. J. B. Yates (Jubbulpore); Lieut. G. H. E. Tweedlaw (Wellington); Capt. E. E. Beddek (Cannanore); Capt. G. Clarke (Cannanore); Mr. N. A. Worlledge, (Cannanore); Dr. G. F. Goldsmith (Lashio, N. Shan States); Mr. W. A. Knyvett (Gaya, Bengal); Major F. W. G. Wadeson (Fort Sandeman); Dr. E. H. Hunt (Secunderabad); F. A. Moller (Darjeeling); Mr. G. A. Miller (Darjeeling); Major C. H. Hale, R.A.M.C. (Rangoon), Capt. H. N. Baker (Singapore); Mr. E. Hicks (Tezpur, Assam); Major F. de B. Young (Poona); The Secretary, American Museum of Natural History (New York); and Miss A. C. Hearsey (Ranikhet).

The Honorary Secretary drew the attention of those present to the fact that out of the above 25 new members none were residents of Bombay and very few belonged to the Presidency. It constituted good evidence that the Journal of the Society was being read and appreciated in distant parts of the county.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Faune Entomologique de L'Afrique tropicale.

Descriptions of new aspecies of Aculeate and Parasitic Hymenoptera from Northern India, yb P. Cameron. From the Author.

Descriptions of New General and species of Hymenoptera from India, by P. Cameron. From the Author.

Description of a new species of "quartinia" from Deesa, India, etc., by P. Cameron. From the Author.

Description of a new species of "Athalia" (Tenthredinidæ) from India, by P. Cameron. From the Author.

Memores de la Societe Zologique de France. Tome XV.

Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship, by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall, F.R.S. From the Author.

The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, 1903. In exchange.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Collections:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Malabar Whistling Thrush (alive)	Myiophoneus horsfieldi	Mr R C H Barnard
1 Skin of Palm Civet	Paradoxurus nictitans	Mr D A MacMillan
1 Chameleon	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr P Gerhardt
1 Monitor	Varanus salvator	Mr E L Barton
1 White-tailed Bush Chaf	Pratincola leucura	Mr S L Whymper
2 Austen's Babbler	Dry mocataphus assamensis	Dr H Coltart
2 Red-throsted Tit-Babbler	Schoeniparus rufigularis	Do
2 Short-wings	Brachypteryx sinensis	Do
1 Close-barred Sand Grouse	Pterocles lichtensteni	Maj H A F Magrath
1 Himalayan Viper (alive)	Ancistrodon Himalayanus	Mr C Vernon Purkis
A quantity of Marine shells from Aden	....	Mrs Catral
1 Skin of the large Brown Flying Squirrel	Pteromys oral	Maj A F Pinhey CIE
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Maj C Hudson IMS
Some land shells, &c. from Assam	....	Mr James Marten
Boar's Tusks, 9¾ in.	....	Mr W Kirkpatrick
1 Snake	Chrysopel eatornata	Mr W Sparke
1 Flying Lizard	Draco maculatus	Do
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mr A T Whittle
A collection of 187 Birds Skins from Chitral	....	Capt G A Ferreau
1 Cinereous Vulture (alive)	Vultur monachus	Maj T E Marshall RA
A collection of Birds Eggs from Quetta	89 Eggs of 33 Species of Birds	Do
4 Rats from Kashmir	Mus vicerex spon	Col A E Ward
1 Red-crested Pochard	Netta rufina	Mr R H Heath CE
1 White-eyed Duck	Nyroca ferruginea	Do
2 Black-bellied Sand-grouse	Pterocles arenarius	Do
3 Common Sand-grouse	Pteroclurus exustus	Do
2 Spotted Sand-grouse	Pteroclurus senegallus	Do
1 Snake and Eggs (showing that this Viper is oviparous)	Lachesis monticola	Mr G A Miller
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	Mr T J Tomkin
6 Eggs of Common Flamingo from the Runn of Cutch	Phoenicopterus roseus	H H the Rao Saheb of Cutch
1 Screech Owl	Strix flammea	Mr P Fischer
1 Slow Loris and young	Nycticebus terdigradus	Capt W H Lane

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—

1. Plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, since 1893, by C. D. Mahaluxmivala.
2. The Wild Plantain, by G. M. Ryan, I.F.S.
3. Notes on the Flora of Northern Ganjam, by Cecil E. C. Fisher, I.F.S.
4. The Brids of Chitral, by Capt. H. T. Fulton, D.S.O.
5. Natural Checks on Over-increase, by Major A Newnham.
6. Fly fishing in the Bombay Presidency (Megalops Cyprinoides, a fly-taker), by W. A. Wallinger.
7. Melanism amongst Panthers,—by T. A. Hauxwell, I.F.S.
8. The Indian Edible-nest Swiftlets (Collocalia fuciphaga) in the Pulney Hills, by R. Foulkes.
9. Some notes on Butter flies and Moths, by L. C. H. Young, B.A.
10. Two notorious Insect Pests, by R. S. Hole, I.F.S.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Cauty charged Luxmon Raoji, a havildar in the employ of the Agent-General to the British Protectorate in Africa, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 33. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused's duty was to meet time-expired coolies from Africa on their arrival in Bombay, and to provide them with railway tickets for their native places after obtaining from them their last pay certificates. On the 9th instant, 28 coolies arrived in Bombay from Uganda bound for Lahore and the accused was ordered to get tickets for them. The accused took the men to the Grant Road Station and after obtaining from them their last pay certificates purchased twenty-five third class tickets, but charged his office for twenty-eight tickets. Subsequently three of the coolies having complained of not receiving their tickets, the accused was handed over to the police. The accused admitted having purchased twenty-five tickets only, but said that he had paid money to the three remaining coolies and asked them to get tickets for themselves. He admitted that he thus acted against the rule of his office, and said that he was willing to make good the loss sustained by his employers. An application was also made on behalf of the Agent-General's Office to deal leiniently with the accused, who was an old servant and had borne a good character. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

HOURS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although Government have sanctioned 8 hours' work per day at the most to be taken from all classes of work-people and although our local Railway Companies have been observing this rule in their work-shops, offices and in a part of the traffic department; and in cases of emergency where extra hours of work are necessary have been paying extra wages, I cannot understand why they do not give equal justice to all departments. For, it has lately been brought to my notice that, contrary to the said rule, the station staff only of our Railway Companies is compelled to give 360 hours' service in one month; that is to say full 12 hours work for all the 30 days in the month. Thus, even Sunday rest being denied by such flourishing Companies under the British rule is simply monstrous! Besides, having no temptation of extra pay for extra hours of work, even in the hot months, these poor wretches have constantly to dread fines for the smallest irregularity of attendance which in many cases may be due to nervous exhaustion! In case the information I have received is correct, through your influence I hope to appeal to the responsible parties to be more lenient to their employes and to have regard to their comforts and rest, most needed in these days of plague and sickness.—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE AFFAIRS OF A WEALTHY NATIVE FIRM.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, at the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, moved on behalf of Gangabai, in the suit which she had filed against Bhagwandas Walji, that an insurance clerk in the service of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company, named Kharshedji Jamshedji Unwala, be restrained from attending office, and ordered to hand over the documents in his possession. The application was made on a notice, and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared to show cause against it.

Mr. Scott said the suit related to the right and interest of Gangabai, who claimed to be successor to the business of Mulji Jetha and Company. The firm's business consisted of cotton, besides which they were secretaries, treasurers and agents to several joint stock companies. The defendant Bhagwandas laid claim to being a partner in the firm, and the Court had appointed three receivers, Chaturbhuj Morarji, Lalji Naranji and Bhawandas Walji, to carry on the business of the firm, without remuneration. The first two named receivers had dismissed Unwala, but he contested their power on the ground that he was the servant of the joint stock companies, and not of the firm. Counsel said this was impossible, for A Company might want to dismiss Unwala for misconduct and B Company might want to retain his services. The practice of the firm was to pay the establishment themselves, and subsequently recoup themselves from each company in certain proportions, so that it was impossible for Unwala to say he was servant to any particular Company. For the last thirty years the firm had been appointing its servants, and no question about its authority had ever been raised. Mulji Jetha, as agents, managed the business of the Companies, subject to the control of the directors some of whom had expressed themselves in Unwala's favour while others held an opposite view. Unwala's salary was Rs 175 per month, and the insurance business of the firm amounted to about a crore of rupees a year. Unwala contended that he was in an important position in the firm and he did not want to relinquish it without the sanction of the different Companies. Counsel contended Unwala was in the position of a sub-agent appointed by the agents and he had no right to defy the authority of the receivers appointed by the Court. The directors of the five Companies had held meetings recently over the matter, but presumably they did not come to a definite conclusion, for nothing was mentioned about them in an affidavit sworn only two or three days ago in Unwala's behalf.

Mr. Scott read the correspondence and the affidavits and cited authorities in support of his motion, and added that if his Lordship was of opinion that the Board of Directors should be brought here, the motion should be allowed to stand over for that purpose.

The Judge: "I think it would he safer. Stand over till Monday. Notices for the directors to be given to the solicitors of the Companies. No order as to costs until the motion is disposed of."

SEQUEL TO A DERBY SWEEP.

AN important case, and one unprecedented in Indian Courts, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Chitty on the original side of the Rangoon, Chief Court on Monday. The case was one in which the plaintiff, a second officer on one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers, sued Mr. Winter, engineer, Burma Oil Company, and Mr. Gibbs, Harbour-master, for Rs. 4 943, representing his share in the first prize in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep of 1903. The facts of the case were as follows:—Last year several of the harbour-masters in Rangoon started what was known as the Harbour-Masters' Confederacy, the object being to purchase tickets in the Turf Club lottery. There were 71 subscriptions of Rs. 5 each, and the second defendant forwarded the money and ultimately received on behalf of the confederacy the sum of Rs. 3,35,133, the amount of the first prize. The first defendant went on board the Atria, on which the plaintiff was then engaged, and plaintiff signed a list for a ticket. By arrangement the first defendant paid a sovereign in payment for three tickets, and the defendant promised to come back for plaintiff's share in the tickets before the boat left for Hong Kong, but this he did not do. At any rate, the plaintiff left Rangoon without repaying the debt. He was away some months until June, when he received a letter from Winter asking him for the payment of Rs. 5. Plaintiff went to see Winter subsequently but he refused to see him.

Defendants raised the point that the arrangement with the subscribers was by way of a wager and there was no legal liability on the second defendants part to pay the plaintiff, or anyone, any sum of money. Defendant's counsel at the hearing carried the argument further, maintaining that it was because the contract was illegal and not merely void that they could not be made liable.

His Honour held that there could be no question that the suit could not be maintained against the promoters in respect of this lottery, that would come directly within Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act. But the position in this case was very different. Here the second defendant had actually recived moneys on behalf of the subscribers to the Harbour-Master's Confederacy, and he was the agent of the principals who had won the bet, and he had to receive on their behalf and distribute the amount of that bet. He admitted having received the money and the case seemed to His Honour to show beyond doubt that he could be sued by any one of his principals. The first defendant having cunningly received from the second defendant property belonging to the plaintiff was also liable to be sued. The defendants had no defence either on the merits of the case or from a legal standpoint.

A decree for the plaintiff with costs was granted.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itola, Captain J W Robertson, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, experienced heavy rain and high sea. The steamer Padmavati, Captain W Cockburn, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow via Aden met with strong monsoon and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Ct.
Previously registered	10 25	10 61	10 87	8 95
Thursday, 16th June	1 12	3 05	2 45	0 64
Total	11 37	13 71	13 32	9 59
Total fall to 16th June, '03	8 70	14 90	13 87	15 59
Total fall to 16th June, '02	7 61	10 03	9 53	9 47

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 16th June	1	36

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH JUNE.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Khandwa and Nagpur and slightly in the Central Provinces, and has risen briskly at Jacobabad and Jhansi; elsewhere the changes are small. The barometer is much above normal all up the West of India.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to strong in many places.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° above normal at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and 9° below normal at Raipur and Masulipatam; the minimum 6° below it at Raipur. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Karwar 1·70", Mangalore 1·68", Ratnagiri 1·38", Calicut and Cochin 1·18" each, and Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Raipur, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Mormugao, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Gradients are less steep and with the high pressure all over the West of India, finer weather is probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, cheapest, and most popular remedies at all season, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety, and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations and burns are quickly benefited, and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels and averts diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat bumps, blotches, pimples, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Saga, 699 tons, Captain A Moe sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,327 tons, Captain J S Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 4th June, with a cargo of Coal.

THE French Mail steamer Caledonien, 4248 tons, Captain J Gregory, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3362 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta 28th May via coast ports, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java 920 tons Captain H Carey arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 9 cases opium and 45 deck passengers.

THE German last Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1321 tons, Captain S Ahrens, sailed yesterday for Ganzibar, with a genrral cargo and Mr H Lee, Mr and Mrs L Senneira, Mr C F Bingley and 30 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—		—
Do Karen	—		—
Do Pathan	—		—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	626	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	2361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Jooeub
Urlana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Babb.+			M M & Co
St Dunsten	2776	Fortay			K Nixon & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler			M M & Co
Itola	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Satara	3327	Hutchinson			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Itola s	Robertson	Calcutta May 28
16	Padmavati s	Cockburn	Glasgow May 5
	Java s	Carey	Bushire June 1
	Satara	Hutchinson	Calcutta June 4

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kapurthala s	Watson	Persian Gulf
	Caledonien s	Gregory	Marseilles
	Saga	Moe	Bangkok
	Bundesrath	Ahrens	Zanzibar &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Name.	Tons.	From
12	Adato	2145	Sumatra
12	Pongola	934	Durban
12	Sangola	3323	Bombay
12	Statesman	4003	Liverpool
12	Highlander	1575	Cochin
12	Taroba	3657	Rangoon
12	Scindia	3053	Liverpool
12	Pundit	3882	Bombay
12	Zillah	2412	Madras
12	Shahzada	1404	Rangoon
13	Hortensius	2125	Mauritius
13	Nairung	2862	Bombay
13	Dunrobin	1312	Karachi
13	Auchenrag	2012	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
13	Bharata	1950	Rangoon
13	Lowenburg	3639	Hamburg
13	Singu	1912	Rangoon
13	Shirala	3355	Bombay
13	Venetia	2333	Madras
13	Strat more	2292	Colombo
13*	Okara	3139	Bombay
14	Chilka	1477	Rangoon
14	Haidari	1553	Red Sea Ports
14	M Moanstchy	1353	Rangoon
14	Albion	2373	United Kingdom

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
10	Clan Chisholm	Cocanada
11	Arengfels	Antwerp
11	Vouxhall Bridge	Calcutta
12	Liedenfels	Midddlesbro'

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The B I S N Co's steamer Reva passed Hisbon this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The Clan Line, S N Co's steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this evening.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from Calcutta, left Colombo on the evening of the 15th inst. and may be expected here on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

The P and O Company's steamer Oceana with the outward Mails of the 10th inst. left Suez at 2 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counseller s—90 bales wool, Suliman Janmahomed; 62 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 90 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 52 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fazilka s—2000 cwt linseed, 2000 cwt rapeseed, 4000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 518 cwt Myrabollams, Waghjee Becher, 3909 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Provan s—2,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 8000 cwt wheat, 8000 cwt Tata and Co

Swaledale s—620 cwt Myrabollams Waghjee Bechur, 2000 cwt rapseed, Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwt rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co

Kalibia s—1000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—165 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt Myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 118 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 tons blackwood, F F Campbell and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Counsellor s—2809 cwt rapeseed, 4000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers' 190 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR GENOA.

Florida s—233 bales cotton, 1400 cwt rapseed, 13058 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1001 cwt gingellyseed, 859 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt linseed, John Fachiri

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	19
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	12	10	77
Total plague deaths to date	276,918	227,914	
Same date last year	31	22	89

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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BROADCLOTHS,	SOCKS,
PUTTIES,	JERSEYS,
NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

INDIA AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

THE Empire's Greatest Commercial Asset is rather a long and unmusical style and title for India, but it is that by which Mr. Frank Birdwood chose to describe it in his paper read before a meeting of the East India Association the other day. Mr. Birdwood made good his contention that India is the greatest commercial asset the British Empire possesses and had no difficulty in doing so. The fact is patent. Among the children of Great Britain he showed India to be the Mother Country's best customer and that she fulfils in the domain of commerce what is deemed to be one of the essential requirements of the British Navy; for when her exports and imports are added together, it will be found that the value of her trade with the United Kingdom is more than equal to that of any two of her rivals combined. This too, he would have remembered that this trade of hers is founded on a basis of imperfectly developed resources and that it is monetary enterprise alone which is required to bring her latent wealth to fruition; and so we find ourselves face to face with the question: How comes it that India's industries are shunned by Western capital, and that while wealth pours in a constant stream towards Africa, Australia or the free-booting republics of South America, but a tiny trickle finds its way into Hindustan? The question is a difficult one and one which many economists and publicists have endeavoured to solve, but with indifferent success. Mr. Birdwood lends his assistance. He demands to know whether it is forgetfulness or lack of knowledge of India's potentialities, or whether a taboo has been declared against the industrial progress of the dependency? The conclusion he comes to is that India lacks advertisement. The industries of India have never been "boomed". She has never been admitted into the confidence of the Stock Exchange. Her securities, generally speaking, are not quoted in official lists, and accordingly there is not daily brought before the eyes of the investing public a sight of those insisting columns of figures, marked either with a plus or a minus sign, which do so much to advertise the industries of the countries to which they relate.

Without going so far as to say that therein lies the whole solution of the problem, we must admit there is much in Mr. Birdwood's contention. It cannot be gainsaid that the average Englishman who goes towards the making up of the investing public knows very little about India and believes that plague and famine are the dominating features of the country. The bulk of investors, upon whose subscriptions the life of limited liability concerns depends, are home-dwellers, who still look upon such Indian princes as visit England from time to time, as cut out from the pages of the "Arabian Nights" and to be treated, when they go East of Temple Bar, merely as the cultivators of the pagoda tree. As Mr. Birdwood holds, no thought of India's commercial possibilities is bred of these visits and though when an industry is once established, money flows in fairly freely, yet such efforts are spasmodic and are even apt to be a hindrance to Indian enterprises; for a single failure, such as the decay of the indigo business, brings contamination to the fountain head. Mr. Birdwood in pleading for the exploitation of Indian industries by joint stock enterprise seeks to dispel the idea, common among investors who do know a little of India, that the population is singularly conservative, that caste has built up a wall against all new enterprise and that accordingly there is no room for capital. He cannot deny the existence of a substratum of truth in this impression. But he wishes them clearly to understand that India's teeming millions are awakening and that the greatest market, the world has ever known, is being created. The influx of British capital to India is impeded by the fact that practically none comes from the native. The general investing public at home is apathetic, and in addition to this we are told that Indian official methods are unpopular in the city of London. In support of the latter assertion we are referred to the observations of Sir Bartle Frere and of Lord Curzon which are in the great measure, answerable for that feeling in city of London, if indeed, it does exist. Sir Bartle Frere could imagine nothing worse than an overworked Viceroy and irresponsible Secretaries governing in his name. Lord Curzon did not hesitate to say that we are trying to run this Empire with a staff that would be considered inadequate in a second-class European kingdom and he admitted the fact that the administration had not expanded to the needs of the new situation.

State aid is regarded as State interference, officialdom having had no commercial training and Mr. Birdwood asks Government to bear this in mind and come forward with some definite proposal whereby they would assist in the exploitation of various nascent industries. If they would do this, capital might be attracted. Let them either guarantee interest on capital, advance capital, give preferential treatment, or within limits, themselves promote new ventures, an impetus would assuredly be given towards the popularising of Indian investments. On the other hand we should have an outcry against competition with private enterprise. The soundest of Mr. Birdwood's suggestions is the education of the capitalist into the idea that India is worthy of his favours and assuring him that the disabilities from which, in his opinion, apparently, she is suffering to-day, have been removed. Then he would have syndicates, not American-engineered trusts, for the crash of one such would for years spell ruin to all future hopes. On the other hand the success of a single syndicate would mean the success of those which followed. If India's time has come, concludes Mr. Birdwood, the man will come with it, and if time is tarrying all can help to draw in the strings of the future. Perhaps. Anyhow the essayist in a flight of poesy objects to the critics who say the time has not yet come; it is night, that India sleeps and the briar-roses so cluster round the fairy palace that no man dare enter for the thorns. He insists that the dawn is reddening in the east and if roses bear thorns, thorns, too, have their roses; and when the centuries of slumber have reached their predestined end, the Prince will come to force his way through the thicket and wake and win the Sleeping Beauty. Not much beauty in commercial enterprise either in India or elsewhere.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMENIA.

A couple of messages, received through Reuter in the early part of the week, told us that the Armenian insurrection in the district of Sassun had been suppressed with much unnecessary bloodshed, and that Great Britain and France had made strong representations on the subject. Italy, we now learn, has joined in these representations. The work of suppressing the revolution was in progress during April and May, and has been the task of Zeik Pacha and a force of twenty thousand Turkish regulars assisted by many Kurds. Many Armenian villages have been bombarded, plundered and burnt and those of the people who were not killed or could not escape to the mountains were made prisoners. The story of atrocities is the usual one with which Turkish misrule and Armenian revolution have made us familiar; and that it is not exaggerated, the previous record of Zeik Pacha supplies considerable proof. It was Zeik Pacha who began the Armenian massacres in 1894 when in the same district of Sassun he put five-thousand men, women and children to the sword after nameless horrors had been perpetrated upon them. It seems but too true that in the recent massacres the Turkish soldiers have been moved to exact vengeance for a defeat inflicted upon them by the revolutionaries at Passen on the Russian frontier towards the close of February last. On that occasion the Turks surrounded a small band of Armenians who were moving from the Caucasus to join the revolutionary leader Andravik with ammunition and arms smuggled into the country. The revolutionaries fought for six hours, and, unable to escape otherwise, they flung among the Turks a large number of bombs. This desperate action was successful; over eight hundred of the Turkish soldiers were killed and the revolutionary band, which numbered only 125 before the fight, escaped with a loss of twenty-seven killed and seven wounded. The imperial troops began to exact vengeance for this affair in April, and being unable to capture the armed bands turned upon the innocent villagers who had remained in their homes. The telegrams speak of the suppression of the insurrection, but it is to be feared that there will be much more trouble during the next few months. By those who know them the revolutionaries are said to be in a desperate mood. They are convinced that they need not look for any real aid from the Powers and are determined in return to take reprisals against the Turkish troops for the atrocities committed upon the innocent. Their present leader Andravik is a young Armenian of 32 years who has served for some time as an officer in the Russian Army. Three years ago he began organizing his people. His idea appears to have been one of preparation combined with the adoption of a defensive attitude. But in August last the Turks raided a number of villages in the plain of Mush, and Andravik came down from his head-quarters in the mountains and attacked them. The Turks subsequently returned in greater force and began building barracks at Sassun for a permanent garrison, but again Andravik and his bands compelled them to withdraw. Operations were then suspended and began again in the spring. They will continue at intervals until the weather again compels a halt. Believing that they will be left alone only when they show that they can defend themselves with success the Armenian revolutionaries have made great efforts towards that end during the past seven years. We are told that in America and Europe young Armenians have learned how to make rifles and explosives, and there are now hundreds of small and secret factories in the Armenian mountains where arms are being made. Other Armenians have emigrated to study medicine and science with a view to the revolution, and it is said that Andravik has among his assistants three doctors who can construct the most deadly bombs ever devised. The Revolutionary Federation comprises the most enlightened and most responsible men in the country and includes many of the priesthood. Finally Andravik is believed to have no fewer than ten thousand well armed men ready to obey his commands.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

PERHAPS the most remarkable result in the county championship matches finished yesterday was Notts' victory over Middlesex by an innings and 20 runs. Middlesex up to this match had got through five fixtures, two of which they had won, while one had been lost. As Notts' record was four wins and two defeats out of seven matches, the percentage of both counties was the same. This week, however, while Notts occupy the position held in the County Championship table by Middlesex last week, the latter county has gone down four places. The Palatine County maintains its position at the head of the table with a percentage of 100 and is the only county that can point to an unbeaten record. Leicestershire's victory over Derbyshire, a fixture arranged after the meeting of secretaries at Lord's, to take the place of that county's fixture with the Indian team, has caused the hunting county to go up from fifth to second place. It is hardly likely that Leicestershire will be able to maintain this position, but the good start the county has made will be regarded with the utmost satisfaction by its supporters. Three matches won out of seven and only one defeat is a very fine record for a county of Leicestershire's standing. Yorkshire who occupy fourth position although they can only point to two win's out of eight matches have on the other hand only suffered one defeat so that they are well in the running for the Championship. Sussex, who have been defeated twice and have only won three matches out of nine played, are not doing nearly so well as last season, when up to the same date they had an unbeaten record. Kent ties with Sussex in the matter of percentage and has done fairly well up to date. Hampshire has still to taste the sweetness of victory, and the positions of the other counties are unchanged with the exception that Essex goes up from thirteenth place to eighth.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality figures for the city of Bombay continue very satisfactory. Last week there was a further decline both as regards the aggregate total of deaths in the city and also in respect of the plague figures. The decrease was small but the mille rate has now approached a standard below which it seldom falls, and it cannot be expected that improvement will continue so rapidly as has been the case during the past two months. The total mortality of the past seven days was 512, the rate per thousand per annum amounting to 34·3. This is equal to a decrease as compared with the previous seven days of 12 deaths, and of ·81 on the mille rate. The improvement in the city's health would have been slightly more apparent, but for the fact that nine deaths occurred amongst pilgrims, and these of course cannot be regarded as belonging to the resident population of the city. As compared with last year the present state of the city's health is eminently satisfactory. A year ago in the corresponding period the mortality exceeded that of last week by no less than 169 deaths, and the average total for the corresponding periods of the past five years is 735 or 223 in excess of last week's figure. The plague epidemic is declining slowly but surely. Last week there were only 63 deaths, as compared with 78 during the previous seven days, 186 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 100. The outbreak in Colaba and the Fort has happily subsided. Only two deaths occurred in those districts during the last seven days. In Worli where there has been a strange recrudescence of the disease, there were again twelve deaths. Kamathipura and Umarkhadi each had a death roll of six, but no other district recorded more than four deaths. Upper Colaba, the two districts of the Fort, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Girgaum, Walkeshwar, Mahaluksmi, Tardeo, First Nagpada and Sewri were free from the disease. There was a slight increase in respect of fevers, although the mortality due to that cause is a good deal below the average. The mortality due to small-pox and measles was not excessive, and deaths from diseases of the respiratory organ were fewer than is usually the case. The healthiest districts of the city, judged by their death rates, were Upper Colaba, the southern district of the Fort, First Nagpada, and Walkeshwar. The highest mortality rates were returned the districts of Tarwadi, Girgaum and Khara Talao. There were two deaths amongst the European community, this being equivalent to a death rate of 8·47 per thousand per annum. There were again three hundred births, which is a good deal above the average.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest to 3 per cent.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND will, it is understood, remain in the Chumbi Valley for the present, pending the advance of troops to Gyantse.

THE Indus has steadily risen during the last few weeks, but no danger seems to threaten Dera Ghazi Khan this summer. Proposals for more protective works may, however, possibly be made.

THE Madras Government have not yet sent in their views regarding the portions of territory on the East Coast which would be affected by the proposal to form a new North Eastern Province. The question is one not likely to be finally settled for some months to come.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, has been pleased to appoint Worshipful Brother the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burkitt to be District Grand Master for Bengal on the resignation of Right Worshipful Brother the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep, K. C. I. E.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 14th was 512, giving a death-rate of 34·30 per annum per thousand as against 45·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 48·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 63, plague; 15, small-pox; 4, measles; 2, cholera; 0, leprosy; 51, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 29, still-born; 62, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 253; Hindu low caste, 53; Musalman, 118; Parsee, 14; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; and European, 2. The total number of births was 300 as against 250 the corresponding period of last year, and 238 the average over the past five years.

A NEW police prison was opened in Vienna recently with all imaginable modern appliances for preventing suicide or escape. One of the first inmates, a young boy named Wieliezkowski, who was taken in custody on May 26, was found dead the next day. He managed to hang himself by means of his trousers on the edge of the heating apparatus.

THE first academical year of the Rhodes scholars at Oxford is nearly ended, and a correspondent talking the question over with an observant and sympathetic don, learned that Oxford is so far able to digest its meal of strangers. Colonials arrive in the rough, without the external polish of the Eton boy. They do not even know enough to turn up their trousers. But a year does wonders. You would hardly have foreseen it—but the great successes among the Rhodes scholars are Germans. I believe, said the observant don, that the most capable man in the college is a German, who came here with a Rhodes scholarship. And to Cecil Rhodes's College, you will remember. He is also, I should say, the most popular man in the college, continued the observant don. I think England and Germany will understand one another better if we get a few more like him. I asked him how he thought of coming to Oxford, said the observant don. Was there an examination? or what? There is no examination, explained the young German in excellent English. The Kaiser looks round and selects. On Thursday, I received a telegram from the Kaiser. You go to Oxford on Tuesday and I came. Just like the Kaiser!

THE CITY OF LHASSA.

TIBET EXPEDITION'S OBJECTIVE.

It has been announced that the Thibetan expedition will in all probabilty be pushed as far as Lhassa. Whatever may be thought of the policy or impolicy of this proceeding, the sacred and mysterious city has in consequence a particular interest for all of us at this moment, and we are fortunate in being able to go at once for information to so direct and authentic a source as Sarat Chandra Das's diary of his Journey to Lhassa and Thibet, edited by the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, of which a new edition has just been published by Mr. John Murray writes a reviewer in the "Westminster Gazette". Sarat Chandra Das is a Hindu who was appointed by the Government to the headmastership of the Board school at Darjeeling nearly thirty years ago. Having spent all his leisure on the study of the Thibetan language and literature, he contrived to get into relations with the Lamas, who permitted him to travel in Thibet and to pay one short visit to Lhassa. This diary, which was printed by the Indian Government and long kept by them as a confidential document, ranks with the records of Manning, who visited the city in 1811, and the narratives of the two Jesuit fathers who were there in 1844-46, among few thoroughly authentic accounts of the place.

Sarat Chandra Das penetrated to Lhassa during his second visit to Thibet in the year 1881, and apart from the capital, his account of the country is extremely full and interesting. Our present concern, however, is with Lhassa, and we will take up his narrative at the point at which, in the guise of a theological student, he reached the bridge of Yo-tog Zamba, which, with its guard-house, is the last and most fatal obstacle to the traveller who desires to get within the precincts of the city.

Under the roof of his protectress Sarat Chandra Das is hospitably entertained. He is given a room to himself and refreshed with a meal of tea and chang. From his window he looks over a grove of poplars and willows to the lofty gilt spires of Potala, the great monastery where Dalai Lama resides, or rather, is kept prisoner, willing or unwilling, by the guardian monks. Next morning, he writes, the gilt domes and spires glittering in the morning sun filled me with delight, and I had difficulty in subduing my impatience to visit all the monuments now before me, of which I had dreamed for so many years. He wanders through the streets, where he finds that the chief shops are kept by Kashmiris, Nepalese, or Chinese, and remarks that the Thibetan ones are few and poorly supplied. Then he visits the influential dame to whom he is recommended, and who seems to have lived in a large, imposing, gaudily decorated, and extremely uncomfortable house. His narrative is somewhat spasmodic, and he is apt to stop abruptly when our curiosity is whetted. He gives us, however, a little sketch of the great festival of the year. June 1 is the holiest day of the year, 'saga dawa' the day of the Buddha's 'nirvana,' and incense was burnt, on every hill-top, in every shrine, chapel lamasery, and house in or near Lhassa. Men, women, and children hastened to the sacred shrine of Kyil-kherding (or Jo khang, as it is commonly called), to do puja to the Jo-ro ("Lord Buddha") and obtain his blessing. All carried in their hands bundles of incense sticks, bowls of butter, and khatag of all sizes and qualities. Our fellow-lodgers went with the rest calling at my room on the way out and in a short time we also joined the crowd.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Inside the great temple, the heavy wooden pillars of which are three to four feet in circumference and about twelve feet high, he finds a hundred monks prostrate before the image of the Lord Buddha on the throne facing west. This is the central shrine of Buddhism, the St. Peter's of Lhassa, just as the great Potala Monastery is its Vatican. Some days later he visits Potala to pay his homage to the Dalai Lama. Sarat Chandra Das's description of the holy personage is well known, but we may repeat it here: The Grand Lama is a child of eight, with a bright, and fair complexion and rosy cheeks. His eyes are large and penetrating, the shape of his face remarkably Aryan, though somewhat marred by the obliquity of his eyes. The thinness of his person was probably due to the fatigue of the Court ceremonies and to the religious duties and ascetic observance of his estate. A yellow mitre covered his head, and its pendent lappets hid his ears; a yellow mantle draped his person and he sat cross-legged the joined palms. The throne on which he sat was supported by carved lions, and coverd with silk scarfs. It was about four feet high, six feet long, and four feet broad. The State officers moved about with becoming gravity. There was the Kuchar Khanpo with a bowl of holy water (tu), coloured yellow with saffron; the censer-carrier, with a golden censer with with three chains, the Solpon Chenpo, with a golden teapot; and other household officials. Two gold lamps, made in the shape of flower vases, burnt on either side of the throne. The actual ceremonial appears to have been a kind of mystic tea, during or after which his Holiness chanted a hyman in a low indistinct tone. The ceremony concluded, Sarat Chandra Das is presented with two packets of blessed pills, and then taken to see the chapels and tombs, which are of great number and very sacred. The unhappy child who is head of the Buddhist Church is really an object of profound pity. There is a world of ugly meaning behind this observation. When the Dalai Lama reaches his majority, fixed at eighteen years, the Regent, in the presence of the Kalon, the chiefs, and nobles, presents him with the seals of office, of both spiritual and temporal affairs. Since the beginning of the present century no Dalai Lama has reached his majority, and the regency has been without interruption. What exactly happens to the unfortunate child as his majority approaches is not known to any Western but the field of conjecture is unfortunately all too simple. When Buddha has taken his departure from the mortal sphere—that is to say, when the Dalai Lama has been strangled or poisoned—it becomes necessary to discover the next incarnation. Formerly the decision was arrived at by throwing dice, or by taking the opinion of the "College of Cardinals"; but that method not giving perfect satisfaction it was decided that the candidates should undergo certain examinations, which together with the hints thrown out from time to time by the defunct incarnation as to where and when his successor would be found, helped in the determination of the lawful reincarnation." Sarat Chandra Das gives a concrete case which will make the matter clearer.

HIS DISCOVERER.

In 1875, a year after the death of the Dalai Lama Tinle-gyatso, the Regent and the College of Cardinals consulted the celebrated Nachung Chos-gyong oracle about the Dalai's reappearance, and the oracle declared that the reincarnation could only be discovered by a monk of the purest morals. It required, again, the supernatural powers of the oracle to find the future discoverer of the Grand Lama; he was the Shar-tse-khanpo of Gadan, a lama of great saintliness and profound knowledge. The oracle further stated that he should go to Choskhor-gya, as the reincarnation was to be found somewhere near Kong-po. The Khanpo went there accordingly, and sat in deep meditation for seven days, when, on the night of the last day, he had a vision, and heard a voice which directed him to repair to the Mu-Eding-ki tso (lake) of Choskhor. Awakening from his sleep, the Khanpo went to the lake, where, on the crystal surface of the water, he saw the image of the incarnate Grand Lama seated in his mother's lap and his father fondling him. The house, its furniture, all was shown him. Suddenly the image disappeared and he set out at once for Kong-po. On the way he stopped in Tag-po at the house of respectable and wealthy family, and at once he recognised the child and all the images seen in his dream. He promptly informed the Government at Lhassa, and the Regent and the cardinals came to Tag-po and took the child, then a year old, and its parents to the Rigyal Palace, near Lhassa. This child, now aged ten, is called Nag-wang lo-zang tutdan gya-tso, the Lord of speech, the mighty ocean of wisdom.

One would not imagine that there would be many candidates for this unhappy office. But that matter is unfortunately decided not by the child but by its patrents, and a great many covet the distinction of a reincarnation in their family.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SKRYDLOFF ESCAPES.

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

THE LAND FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron this morning pursued and fired on two homeward bound transports near Iki. The transports escaped to Katsumoto.

Skrydloff's squadron also pursued and fired on three others outward bound, one of which escaped, but the fate of the others is not known.

It is reported that the cruiser Nutaka is engaging the enemy and that other warships are hastening to the spot from Sasebo.

Admiral Togo reports that the Novik was accompanied by ten torpedo boat destroyers and at noon attacked the Japanese flotillas facilitating the reconnaissance of the Army by bombarding Shaopingtao. The Japanese retired cuticingly but at three in the afternoon the enemy withdrew.

The firing was sharp but the Japanese ships were not damaged.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese at midnight on Monday succeeded unobserved in planting some mines off Port Arthur.

It is stated at Tokio that the Russians at Wafengkan numbered seven thousand, and lost one thousand in killed and wounded. They also lost many guns and retreated in disorder.

A telegram from Liaoyang states that fighting was continued yesterday.

It is rumoured at Tokio that the Vladivostock Squadron has escaped Eastward.

LATER.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the transport which escaped Admiral Skrydloff's squadron saw her two consorts surrounded by the Russians, and it is feared the loss of life was heavy.

Despatches from General Kuropatkin repeat the outlines of the battle cabled yesterday morning and add that after a quiet night the battle was resumed at Wafangkan on the 15th and continued vigorously until yesterday evening. The despatch breaks off suddenly after mentioning that the Japanese brought up large re-inforcements.

A Japanese despatch says that the Russians left 500 killed on the field and 300 prisoners were made and fourteen guns captured.

The Japanese casualties were one thousand.

It is uncertain whether this refers to the fight on the 14th or 15th.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram was received on Wednesday night by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government:—

Admiral Togo reports: Our torpedo flotillas on the night of the 13th instant, proceeded towards Port Arthur, succeeded in laying mines at certain points, and returned safely. When our second destroyer flotilla and three torpedo-boat flotillas were bombarding the enemy ashore near Shaoping-tao for facilitating a reconnaissance of our army at noon of the 14th instant, the Novik, with ten destroyers, rushed out of Port Arthur. Sharp firing was exchanged, and our flotillas tried to entice the enemy by gradually retiring, but at 3 p.m. the enemy withdrew. There was no damage on our side. The Chitose heard an explosion and the sound of guns at 4 p.m. of the same day in the direction of Port Arthur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 15th June says that the "Times," Chifu correspondent states that the garrison of Port Arthur is on two-thirds rations.

A considerable desertion of Siberian troops disguised as Chinamen has taken place.

The "Times'" Tokio correspondent reviewing the strategy of the war states that the Japanese expected the Russians would attempt to prevent the crossing of the Yalu and he discredits the suggestion that the Russian retirement was strategic.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under date the 15th June says:—The Vladivostock fleet has escaped, and a naval battle is progressing near Tsushima Island.

(Tsushima Island lies in the Korean Straight, midway between Japan and Korea.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 16, give details of the fight at Nanshan from the Australian papers. After repeating the details of the attack as given in the Japanese official reports, the telegrams state:—

The First Division, with incredible bravery, charged the enemy. They lost heavily, and were checked before gaining the furthermost position. Fortunately, the Japanese ships commenced firing on the Russian left, the Fourth Artillery vigorously co-operating. At length the Fourth Division, with a mighty effort attacked the Russian left.

A scene of terrible carnage ensued. The Japanese Infantry and Fourth Division, with desparate daring, gained the heights, which they carried with great enthusiasm. The Third and First Divisions, leaping over their own dead, forced the Russian trenches. The Fourth Division, engaging throughout in a hand to-hand combat, using pistols, swords, and bayonets drove the enemy pell-mell out of the last defences by seven o'clock. The setting sun saw the rising sun of the Japanese flag waving over the fourth commanding neck of the peninsula. The Russians fled in disorder, exploding en route the Tapangshan magazine. The Japanese pursued and shelled the fugitives, and bivouacked for the night on the battlefield. The booty consisted of sixty-eight cannon, ten machine guns, one locomotive, three search-lights, one dynamo, fifty mines, many rifles and much ammunition.

Dalny was practically evacuated, and all the valuables and ammunition removed to Port Arthur. The Russian electrical engineers only remained to fire mines in the harbour, and destroy the remaining docks and piers.

Captain Yakaloff, of the ill-fated Petropavlovsk, states it will take one hundred and fifty thousand men, with magnificent artillery to capture Port Arthur. The garrison considerably exceeds twenty-five thousand and a great number of detached forts, greatly involving a sanguinary battle, since they must be captured before the inner defences are reached. Even then, he continues, the citadel itself is impregnable. Numerous twelve-inch guns have been mounted on the landside, combined with a perfect range-finding system. The injured warships are almost repaired.

The Russian Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular for use in schools. It purports to explain the genesis of the war, and argues on the expansion of the empire eastwards, which occurred against the official Russians' will. The Circular finally sets out that Britain and America, who thrust forward the Japanese country, are likely to prove hostile and dangerous themselves as combatants, calculating that the war would weaken both the Russians and Japanese.

China has refused to comply with the Russian demand for the withdrawal of General Ma's army. On the contrary China has reinforced it for the purpose of disarming the Russians if they enter China proper.

Three Chinese viceroys have memorialized the throne to annul all Chinese treaties with Russia. The Ambassador at Pekin informed Prince Ching that Russia will evacuate Neuchwang if China will grant her concessions for a railway 700 miles in length from Kalgan, which is a hundred miles north west of Pekin, across Chinese Mongolia to Kiakli, eighty miles from Lake Baikal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RESERVE FORCES.

Lord Donoughmore's Bill.

MEASURE READ A SECOND TIME.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Lords have read a second time Lord Donoughmore's Reserve Forces Bill to facilitate the return to the Colonies of residents and Reservists in India and the Colonies in case of mobilization, also to sanction direct enlistment in the Reserve in India and the Colonies.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Treaty Still to be Ratified.

The period for the ratification of the Franco-Siamese Treaty has been extended to the 20th July.

TRANSVAAL AND O. C. RAILWAYS.

Commissioner and the Council.

SIR E. P. GIROUARD RETIRES.

Colonel Sir Edward Girouard is retiring from the post of Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange Colony owing to the dissatisfaction of the unofficial members of the Intercolonial Council with his financial administration.

TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

The Recent Massacres.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM ITALY.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Italy has also made representations to Turkey with reference to Armenia.

LATER.

It is reported at Constantinople that 3,000 Armenians have been killed and fifty villages have been destroyed since 25th April last.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup run this day:—

Throwaway	1
Zinfandel	2
Sceptre	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by an innings and 20 runs.

The matches between Warwickshire and Lancashire, Yorkshire and Sussex, and Gloucester and South Africans are all drawn.

Essex has beaten Surrey by an innings and 196 runs.

Worcester has beaten Oxford University by an innings and 93 runs.

Cambridge has beaten London County by 139 runs.

Leicestershire has beaten Derbyshire by six wickets at Derby.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	8	6	0	2	6	100·00
Leicestershire	7	3	1	3	2	50·00
Notts	8	5	2	1	3	42·85
Yorkshire	8	2	1	5	1	33·33
Sussex	9	3	2	4	1	20·00
Kent	5	3	2	1	1	20·00
Middlesex	6	2	2	2	0	—
Essex	7	2	3	3	−1	−20·00
Surrey	10	3	5	2	−2	−25·00
Derbyshire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Warwickshire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Worcestershire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Gloucestershire	7	1	3	3	−2	−50·00
Somerset	5	1	4	0	−3	−60·00
Hants	4	0	3	1	−3	−100·00

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

Mr. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Travancore, replying to an address presented by the Native Christians of Martandam, regarding the proposed reduction of the Government grant to schools for the backward classes said the circular purports only to interpret the educational code and should not be taken as indicating a departure from the enlightened policy hitherto followed by his Highness' Government. "It will give me great pleasure" he added "to discuss this question at the Conference I have arranged to hold early in July."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Brevet Lieut Colonel Carter, 2nd Royal Scots, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Queen's Rifles Volunteer Brigade and ordered home.

Captain Watts, 23rd cavalry is appointed to the transport branch of the supply and Transport Corps for two years.

Captain Denis Michael Toomey is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers to the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Harry Young Necker, of the Supernumerary List Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK HOLOCAUST.

Burning of an Excursion Steamer.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The steamer General Slocum with one thousand German Sunday school excursionists, mostly women and children, on board was burned to-day at Hell Gate, New York harbour.

The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to launch any of the boats. Tugs finally beached the steamer but five hundred of those on board perished.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Later details of the calamity in New York harbour state that there were sixteen hundred passengers on board the General Slocum.

Four hundred and forty-seven bodies have been recovered, and there are one thousand dead and missing.

The fire originated in the cook's galley and swept along the decks which collapsed, precipitating hundreds into the fiery furnace below, already choked up with burning women and children.

Hundreds leapt into the sea and were drowned.

The steamer burned to the water's edge in half an hour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says the steamer General Slocum with 1,600 excursionists on board has been burnt at Hell Gate Rocks, New York. Five hundred women and children perished in the flames and many were drowned while endeavouring to escape.

A POONA POSTMAN COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

POONA, JUNE 16.

Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, was occupied to-day in a hearing the charge against Hurry Singh, the postman, recently employed in the Poona Post Office. From the evidence of Mr. Gardiner, the Post Master, it appeared that the cheque for Rs. 45, sent by Mrs. Money to Gomar, the butler, in Poona on the 20th ultimo from Mahableshwar, had not been received and the complaint was made by Colonel Money on the 13th instant when the accused was arrested. Colonel and Mrs. Money returned to Poona on 7th instant. Mr. Gardiner charged the postman under section 52 of the Post Office Act with misappropriating a letter and its contents. The butler in his evidence admitted receiving other letters and cheques from Mahableshwar but denied receiving the cheque on the 31st. Two Bank officials deposed to receiving the cheque with the endorsement of the butler on it and amount being paid to accused. The butler did not come to the Bank on the 31st. The accused denied the offence and said that he received the letter addressed to the butler and delivered it to him. The butler opened it in his presence and produced the cheque which he told the accused to take to the Bank and have it cashed. The accused took the cheque to the Bank and was told that the signature of the butler was necessary. He took the cheque back to the buttler who told the accused to sign his (Butler's) name and get the money. He did so and the butler gave him Rs. 10.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and committed him to the Sessions Court, Poona, the case being triable by that Court.

CRICKET IN POONA.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

The first test match of the Poona Gymkhana between XI versus XXII was played on the Gymkhana ground. The following are the scores:—

THE TWENTY-TWO.

Mr Brackenbury, b Greig	4
Mr Jeune, b Greig	2
Mr Thornton, b Bayford	29
Mr Dividson, b Bayford	2
Mr Herbert, c Stevenig b Greig	18
Mr Ussher, st Kearsey b Greig	29
Mr Holbrooke, l-b-w, b Bayford	0
General Richardson, b Stevens	18
Mr Lucas, b Hazelton	11
Mr Meynell b Greig	4
Mr Wilkins, c Greig b Stevens	19
Mr Boxwell, b Carroll	13
Mr Thew, c Carroll b Stevens	30
Mr Bruce, b Stevens	8
Mr Shaw, b Stevens	8
Mr Sladen, b Hazelton	2
Mr Gordon, b Hazelton	0
Mr Hooper not out	0
Colonel Bell, Mr Hale — did not bat	
Extras	11
Total	203

THE ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Capt. Greig retired with	33
Major Leslie b Davidson	8
Mr. Carroll c and b Thornton	49
Kennedy retired with	33
Colonel Stevens retired with	10
Mr. Hopwood, Mr. French, Mr. Kearsey, Mr. Bayford, Mr. Lyon — did not bat.	
Colonel Hazelton	
Extras	17
Total	101

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. M. Kennedy acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, becomes a Justice of the Peace.

Captain N. R. Anderson, 130th Baluchis, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant G Newcome.

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., was granted privilege leave from the 11th March to the 8th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. W. Allen, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik is invested with power to take cognizance of offences without complaint.

Captain G. C. Burn, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, Adjutant, Lower Burma Military Police, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

Commander H. S. Black (m. c.), for two months has been granted an extension of leave.

Mr. L. Volkart acts as a member of the Port Trust of Karachi during the absence of Mr. W. U. Nicholas.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, vice Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., retired, continuing to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., has been appointed officiating Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, with effect from May 6th.

Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S., has been appointed to do duty at the Plague Research Laboratory under the orders of the officiating Director-in-Chief with effect from May 9th.

Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on the 6th June an examination in Marathi.

FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

MR. GEORGE GARTH KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A fatal polo accident occurred at Dacca last evening. Mr. George Garth, a younger son of the late Sir Richard Garth and for many years chief manager of the Nawab of Dacca, was thrown from his horse while playing polo and died this morning.

BOLTING COOLIES IN ASSAM.

FERRYMEN NOT TO ACT AS POLICE.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has decided to prohibit absolutely all ferrymen in Assam as well as their servants from accepting authorisation from any employer to arrest any labourer deserting from his service.

MUSKETRY PRIZES FOR COMPETITION.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

It is notified in an Indian Army Order that the Commander-in-Chief will present the following musketry prizes for competition during the current year viz:—(1) A silver cup for British troops including Regulars and Volunteers, (2) A silver cup for native troops and (3) Magdala Gold Medal for native troops.

It is also notified that the Cawnpore Woollen Mills present the following prizes to be competed for this year:—(1) A silver cup of the value of Rs. 500 to become the property of the officer's mess of the winning team unless the trophy mentioned below is won permanently, (2) Rs. 300 in cash to be divided among members of the winning team and (3) A trophy of the value of £100 sterling to be held by the winners of (1) and to become their permanent property if won by the same regiment twice in succession or three times in five years.

Particulars of musketry prizes for Cavalry Corps presented by the Rajah of Nanpura are also published, and it is notified that competition for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, Nanpura Cavalry Cups and Cawnpore Woollen Mill Cups will take place at the stations at which the competing regiments are quartered and will be superintended by the General Officer commanding the district and a staff officer.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

The Civil versus Military cricket match was played to-day. In the first innings the Milittary made 210 runs, Capt McConaghey scoring 78 Sergeant Mitchell 57, General Spens 21, Major Walton 17 and Capt Stokes 11 runs.

The Civil then went in and made 147 runs for six wickets French doing not out for 102 and Robinson making 23 runs.

THE MONSOON

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The country appears to be in for a break in the rains. The official weather forecast for to-morrow describes the monsoon current as at present weak in the East of the Arabian Sea and likely to give only light rain on the West Coast, Deccan and in the Central Provinces. It adds that the winds now blowing up the Gangetic plain are comparatively dry and that no rain is probable during the next twenty-four hours in the interior Districts of North-East India.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

GURKHAS SURPRISE THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphs:—

Gyantse, June 13.—Last night, the Gurkhas surprised a party of Tibetans building a wall 500 yards from our outposts. The Gurkhas fired and the enemy fled, but the firing awoke the Tibetans in the fort into most amazing activity.

They thought we were attacking the jong. A hail of bullets was directed into the space left between us and the jong. The whole rock was illuminated by flashes of fire. The Tibetans also occupied the villages below the rock, the line of fire extending for nearly two miles. The Tibetans continued firing for nearly two hours.

This morning drums and gongs were beaten and horns blown, evidently as signs of rejoicing. As the Tibetans fired on the ground immediately in front of them we had no casualties, but during the firing a party of the enemy stole to our rear and let a flood of water into the Palla covered way from an irrigation channel. The troops worked hard to-day draining the water off.

Gyantse, June 14.—The Mounted Infantry captured a Lama who says he has just arrived from Lhassa, and declares that the Tibetans will fight to the death if we approach the capital, but adds that the Dalai Lama has made every preparation for a flight to China.

Last night the Gurkhas cut off a Tibetan convoy, killing nine and taking four prisoners.

The Tibetans' wall in front of the Gurkha outpost has been loopholed, and the enemy have placed four brass cannon therein.

This afternoon the wall was lined by men who kept up a hot fire on the outpost, both from rifles and jingals.

In speaking a few days ago of Mountain Artillery and the need of some guns or rather howitzers employing high-angle fire for use in Tibet we alluded to the fact that one of the Mountain Batteries up there has taken up the old 7-pounder, a venerable weapon, almost prehistoric now which has in its day a prominent part in the frontier wars of half a century. It is rather humbling to think that to obtain a suitable weapon for the work in hand we have to drag from the Arsenal godowns the very weapons perhaps that went to Abyssinia in '68. The new ancient screw successor, 10-pounder, are not likely to prove very useful in shelling crag-perched lamaseries, and the 7-pounder in its alternative role as a 12-pounder howitzer at a range 800 yards will be more to the purpose. Had the authorities realised a few years back that hill war needed high-angle fire, our troops would have had an up-to-date howitzer of real power to help them in what promises to be an extremely trying job. Apparently it has always been the idea of the Indian authorities that though many Artillery officers of the other branches were in favour of mountain howitzers, yet mountain gunners themselves were not. This may of course be true so far as concerned particular officers who had the ear of the authorities, but it is certain that many Officers of experience hold opposite views, and all the warfare of recent years has tended to show how important high-angle fire is, so much so that Continental nations as well as ourselves have added a proportion of howitzer batteries to their Field Artillery. And the most important part of all is the introduction of shrapnel for these weapons, with the searching effect of its steep angle of descent.—"Pioneer."

JAVANS & INDEPENDENCE.

INSURRECTIONARY OUTBREAK.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15

Three hundred Hachees and fanatics of Gendangan, Java, are preaching a war of independence, and the sugar factory at Sroeni is menaced. All the ladies and children resident on the estates have fled to Soerabaiya. President Lange, the Governor of Sidoardjo, proceeded immediately with troops to Sroeni, and also despatched soldiers to Gendangan and Senpandgang.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Developments in Education.

THE UNIVERSITE POPULAIRE AND "MIMI PINSON"

A PROVENCAL RENAISSANCE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Two events taking place this Whitsuntide illustrated certain interesting developments in education. The one is a conference of delegates from popular universities, the other is a concert at the Trocadero to be given by the institution known as "Mimi Pinson," the literary name bestowed upon the workgirls of Paris. The Universite Populaire, which is ordinarily abreviated into U. P., is the Frenhc equivalent of University Extension only more so. It had its roots in Socialism. In 1886 a working cabinet-maker in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the district where furniture is manufactured in Paris, conceived the idea of inviting the most renowned Professors in the State University to teach his comerades and himself in the evening some of the broad principles of their subjects. The first idea was political—the regeneration of the world by education and the levelling-up process—and the professors who gave their valuable aid were in sympathy with those aims. After that, it broadened out into a general scheme of pupular instruction. It was remarkably successful, and five or six years ago the workingman's university was installed in large premises in the St. Antoine quarter. It was not, however, destined to discharge its proper function—the dissemination of education—without some curious experiments in Socialism. A rich manufacturer in the provinces started a Socialistic settlement, in connection with the university, on the outskirts of the Bois. This Chateau des Idees, as it was called, was situated exactly opposite the restaurant Madrid, which has the reputation of being the most aristocratic establishment in Paris. The display of so much elegance and riches over the way had a disquieting effect, perhaps, upon the workmen from the popular university; at least, the scheme failed utterly. The colony began with no rules; everybody was to be allowed to do just what his conscience dictated; but, unfortunately there was such a variety of conscience, or the interpretation of it that there was no cohesion possible. The project failed because it was too beautiful, but not before the founder of the university had been accused of being too much the dictator. Now a good deal of the Socialist cargo has been thrown overboard and the educational ship is sailing all the better for it. There are 38 centres of popular university education in Paris and its environs, and the provinces have also adopted the idea. The present conference bespeaks at once the vitality of the work. It will have great developments in the future. Let us hope, however, that the further cheapening of education will not add to the ranks of the doctors in medicine who are driving cabs or the distinguished scholars who now adorn the street-crossings.

The "Mimi Pinson" work applies very different methods, though its object: the spread of the refining influence of the arts through all classes of society, may be considered analogous to that of teaching chemistry and political economy to the horny-handed sons of toil. The institution owes its inception to M. Gustave Charpentier, the author of "Louise" and of some other operas. He has a tender heart for the grisette, and thinks she ought to be able to sing and to play and to twang the mandoline with as much grace and ability as her bourgeois sisters. A common sight in Paris is the crowd round the street musicians during the lunch hour at the large dressmaking establishments. The songs the minstrels sing and the music they play are not always of a refined order. M. Charpentier has worked upon the Parisienne's love of music, and has endeavoured to inculcate a desire for refinement of tone and sentiment. And the singing of part-songs of an elevated type is also a portion of the musical education of Mlle. Mimi Pinson. One of the piano manufacturers has lent a hall for the installation of the work girls' university, and here of an evening fingers that have been holding the needle all day or have been fabricating dainty trifles that represent the taste of Paris run the gamut of the violin, the harp, and the piano. Not only are these charming young persons taught how to sing discreetly, to play with circumspection, and even to dance according to the canons of the art (though one cannot believe that ever a Parisienne came into this world who could not dance by instinct), but they are taken to the theatres in batches, or rather the managers have been induced to invite them to their houses on certain evenings. But there are hard practical people who are inclined to believe there is little use in making the lively young inhabitant of the Rue de la Paix half an actress. Better to improve her in her own profession.

Fifty years ago seven poets of Provence assembled not like the seven chiefs of Thebes for mutual slaughter, but to found a school for the study of the "patois". They gave themselves the mysterious name of Felibres which Mistral, ever famous for his dialect poem Mireille, discovered as an old Provencal title given to men learned in the law. The institution itself was called Felibrige, and it had its habitation in the chateau of Fontsegugne, near to the interesting and romantic old city of Avignon. The jubilee of the school has just been celebrated with fitting ceremony. There was no banquet that would be much too commonplace for the Felibres but there was a huge picnic, and every one brought his own provisions. Delegates came from all theold provinces of France: from Normandy and Brittany, from Aquitaine, from Languedoc, and even from beyond the Pyrenees, where a Catalonian society flourishes, on similar lines. Frederic Mistral and the poet Tavan, sole survivors of the seven sages, solemnly presided over the festivities. The standard of Felibrige, spangled with seven stars of silver, floated gloriously over the scene. This Provencal Renaissance is akin to the Celtic movement in Ireland, and its adherents are as desperately patriotic. A true Provencal speaks of his country being "annexed," and expresses the utmost indifference to the history of France that preceded that event. For him there is no Hundred Years' War, no Crusades, no great feudal system; his own country stood outside these things and outside France until the close of the fifteeth century. It is a sign of the solidity of the Republic that this movement, which is not confined to Provence, but aims at a sort of literary federation of the South—of Gascony, of Limousin, of Perigord, of Languedoc—should raise no disquiet in the mind of the Government. The Cabinet keeps in close touch with local sentiment, and though poets and that ilk sigh for the brave days that are gone, the rulers of the country must be well aware the peasants is becoming less and less disposed to any change of regime. The attendance of three thousand persons at yesterday's festival bespeaks, at least, a certain sympathy with this amour du clocher, which should, indeed, have nothing political in it beyond a healthy rebellion against the over dominance of Paris. To revive the days when Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, and the great provincial centres had some say in Government would be no bad thing, if only to show that the Boulevards are not France.

The summer arrived with brusqueness last week, but notwithstanding the blue sky and the bright sun, it is distinctly cooler now as if the weather already repented of its warmth. The hot days brought with them the wooden bath-houses on the Seine. They have been breathlessly painting and hammering themselves into shape lest the season go too quickly for them. One swallow does not make a summer, and the six sous charged for voluntary immersion in the Seine have to be gregarious to make the proprietor's fortune. For the last three years these river tradesmen have done deplorably bad business; perhaps 1904 will smile upon them. The bicycle, too, has been brought out by the weather. It is no longer the fashion to go awheel in the Bois—the autocar has driven it from the favour of the rich—but a certain popular revival is to be noticed. The grisette has again donned her bifurcated garment, but the French woman, as a rule, eschews this unfeminine dress in favour of the short and practical riding-skirt.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

(BY O. R.)

INDIAN cricket owes so much to the public schools from which it is, to a large extent, recruited that a short article on the subject will have some interest for cricket lovers. At no time in the history of Indian cricket have the public schools ever been better represented than at present, and during the last twelve months there has been quite an influx of new players in the proportion of two to every one player who has left the country during that period. The gain to Indian cricket by the arrival of these players has been very great, as among the new men are several who were quite in the front rank of school players of their respective years, such men, for instance, as E. Crawley the old Harrovian and Cambridge Blue, G. Cookson also an old Harrovian, F. O. Grenfell who headed the Eton batting averages of 1899 with the fine figures of 40·87, H. Etlinger, the old Marlburian, and General J. Spens, the Hampshire county player. I have been at some pains to compile a complete and correct list of public school players in India and if I have omitted any names I trust the owners thereof will pardon the omission. Wisden's Cricketers, Almanacks and Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals have been my sole reference in identifying names and only those who played for their school elevens are included in the list. In some cases I have failed to identify the names of prominent players with any of the public schools, probably for the reason that they were educated at private schools, and among these players may be mentioned Captain J. G. Greig, W. Troup, H. Cheetham S. D. Pears, C. H. Richards, the brothers K. and W. J. Marsham, Captain M. G. Heath, T. Caplin, F. F. Tweedie, P. D. Stewart, H. C. Laverton, S. M. Robinson, H. J. Hoare, A. Edgington, Captain E. L. Challenor, W. W. Phillips and F. W. Brownrigg, It may be, perhaps, that some of the above mentioned players did not obtain their colours at school, as happened in the case of J. H. Hechle and T. Curtis-Hayward, the Calcutta players and old Rugby boys, and A. P. Y. Langhorne and A. H. S. Aston, the Bombay players, who were at Marlborough and Harrow respectively. In other cases I have been in doubt about the initials of players in the process of identification and in these cases have adopted the old journalistic rule of, when in doubt leave out. Many of the names, which will be found further on, are those of players who have been prominently before the Indian Cricket public for years, but there are others, of whose arrival in India, very few cricket lovers know anything about. It would perhaps make this article more interesting, were I to give the school averages of the different players concerned, but want of space prohibits this, so I will reserve figures for a future occasion. To take the schools in alphabetical order, I find that there are four Bath College representatives viz. L. G. Dudley, R. E. Coningham, G. D. Pennington and P. D. Saxton, all of them military cricketers. The three last named are stationed in Northern India and Coningham and Pennington are good bats. Dudley, last season at Darjeeling and the season before last at Calcutta, batted and bowled well.

I can only trace five old Bedfordians as being resident in India, their names being R. D. Richmond, E. J. H. Haughton, F. G. Turner, Cyril Hogg and Captain H. D. Foulkes. Richmond is one of the best all-round players in the Madras Presidency where Haughton is also stationed. Turner, a few years ago was one of the best bats in Northern India and in 1899 headed the Simla C. C. batting averages. Cyril Hogg is a well-known member of the Gurkha Brigade team. Foulkes, it will be remembered, represented the Gentlemen of India at Delhi against the Oxford Authentics in the famous Durbar match, but had greatness unexpectedly thrust upon him as he was only selected at the last moment to fill a vacancy. Richmond, I forgot to mention, has played for London County but only in minor matches.

Bradfield is next in alphabletical order and has but three representatives, L. W. Reynolds of the United Provinces C. S., S. L. Wace of the Gunners who did well with both bat and ball last year at Bangalore, and J. C. Hunter who is stationed somewhere up north with a native regiment.

Brighton is represented by Major R. H Dewing, Captain A. B. Sangster, Captain H. K, Umfreville, D. H. R. Giffard and C. G. Ames. Of these, the first-named is the most famous and besides being one of the best bats in the Madras Presidency is probably one of the best in India. He played for the Sussex second eleven last season in a few matches and, if I am not mistaken, also assisted Suffolk. Sangster has played for the Gentlemen of Sussex and is still a power in Bombay Presidency cricket. Giffard is a new player and has done well in Rawalpindi cricket this season. Cecil Ames will be remembered by Madras Presidency cricketers in the later nineties as one of their best bats and a good change bowler. He is now stationed in Northern India with a Gurkha regiment. He has probably played in more places in India and the East than any other cricketer in the country, having in turn represented Madras, Ceylon, Bombay and Upper India.

Charterhouse comes next on the list, and here again I have only been successful in unearthing four players:—W. W. Drew, Captain A. M. Tringham, E. G. Colvin, and E. H. Bray. The first-named is a member of the Bombay C. S. and rarely plays now, while Tringham is known to fame as one of the Queen's Regiment crack bats. Colvin is a Bengal civilian and still occasionally dons flannels when he can find time which, being in charge of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, is not often, Bray is the old Cambridge Blue and Middlesex county player and is in business in Calcutta. Cheltenham is represented by quite a galaxy of talent and has a call on the services of no less than sixteen players who obtained their colours. Their names are:—Major A. P. B. Champain, Captain H. F. B. Champain, Captain C. E. B. Champain, Captain P. A. Turner. Captain R. W. C. Blair, A. G. Macpherson, Captain R. K Healing. B H Bignell, A. B. Skinner, F. M. Luce, A. J. Biscoe, Rev. Foss Westcott, C. T. C. Plowden, E. R. C. Wyatt, D. Robertson and E. Marsden. The brothers Bateman-Champain who have all played for Gloucestershire have earned a great reputation in Indian cricket during the last ten years and have accomplished some noteworthy performances for the Gurkha Brigade team. Turner, some years ago, shared with E. H. D. Sewell the reputation of being the best bat in Madras and has recently put up some good scores in Darjeeling cricket. Blair is a Bombay Presidency player and Macpherson, a Bengal player and one of the best wicket-keepers in the country. Healing is in the same regiment with Turner,—the West Yorkshire—and has made his mark as an all round player in Calcutta and Darjeeling. Bignell has had the distinction of playing for the Bombay Presidency v. the Parsees and has also done well in Calcutta and Darjeeling cricket. Skinner is a rising young Northern India player and played a memorable innings for Chakrata v. Mussoorie in 1899 on a very bad wicket. Luce, who is a member of the Bengal C.S., played for Gloucestershire on a few occasions in 1899 and has done well for Behar Wanderers. Biscoe played for Calcutta two seasons ago and is now at Dinapore. Rev. Foss Westcott is one of the best all round players at Cawnpore and and has in conjunction with K. O. Goldie, the Sussex county crack, played some wonderfully good innings for the station this season. C. T. C. Plowden and E.R.C. Wyatt are both new players who have yet to make their mark. D.Robertson is a Mysore Planter and E. Marsden, a well-known Madras Presidency player. Clifton like Cheltenham is well represented in India, and the following players obtained their colours at the old school:—Major A. F. Pinhey, Major C. G. Carnegy, Captain S. T. Bosanquet, S. Cayley, Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst, Captain H. L. W. Norrington, J. H. Curtis, J. Cornes, Captain M. E. McConaghey, H. Barstow, J. Monteath, E. Magniac. Of these the best known are Carnegy, Cayley, Brodhurst, Norrington, Curtis, and McConaghey. Carnegy is an old Bombay Presidency player who has rendered yeoman's service against the Parsees. Cayley has a great reputation as an all round player in the Madras Presidency, Brodhurst is one of the best bowlers in the Gurkha Brigade team and with practice would be one of the best bowlers in India. Norrington has played for the Calcutta C. C. with success and more recently for Bareilly. Curtis who is in

the Burma C. S, played once for Gloucestershire while at school and has acquired a great reputation in Rangoon cricket. McConaghey who did as well as anyone else against the Oxford Authentics is a well-known Northern India player.

The number of old Alleynians in India must be more than three, but I have only been successful in unearthing that number, Captain A. P. Douglas, Captain F.D. Browne, and E. B. Howell to wit. The first-named is known all over India as the doyen among Bombay Presidency players in the annual matches with the Parsees, but more recently has been playing for Ferozepore where he is now stationed. He has had the double distinction of playing for both Surrey and Middlesex. Browne is a Mooltan player and Howell who rarely dons flannels, a member of the Punjab C. S.

We now come to Eton which has fourteen representatives in Indian cricket viz. C.T. Studd, Captain F.C. Pilkington, G. A. Akers-Douglas, Hon. G W S Cadogan, Major A W F Baird, F O Grenfell, Captain M H Tristram, E B Denison, Major Hon T W Brand, C T Allen, Captain F C France-Hayhurst, H W Kettlewell, Capt J S Unthank and C W Foley. The first and the last named are both old Cambridge Blues and have both played for Middlesex. Studd is, it is hardly necessary to mention, an old "all England" player and still keeps up his cricket. Foley, who is in business in Calcutta, never plays now. Captain Pilkington, of the 15th Hussars, stationed at Meerut does not play much now, but is a good bat when in practice. Akers-Douglas of the A and S Highlanders has a deservedly high reputation as a bat and has put together many fine scores in Calcutta and Simla. He is now at home on leave and will not be able to play for the Presidency against the Parsees this year. Cadogan and Brand who both belong to the 10th Hussars have hardly played any cricket, apart from a few matches for their regiment at Mhow, but like Akers-Douglas will probably assist the Presidency this year. C. T. Allen, who is an old Eton Captain, has been one of the mainstays of Cawnpore during the last five years and is an excellent bat. France-Hayhurst plays for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and has met with a good deal of success as a bowler this season. Baird, Grenfell, Tristram, and Denison, are all new players and are stationed in Northern India. Kettlewell is also a comparatively new arrival and has yet to make his mark in Indian cricket. That he will do so is certain, as in his school days he was a very fine bat. Unthank is stationed at Wellington with his regiment the Durhams and is a good bat. The number of old Fettesians in India is probably larger than seven, but after an exhaustive search the only names that I have been able to discover are those of M. R. Jardine, Major R. A. Carruthers, Major E. W. N. Norie, Captain A. N. Fleming E. J. Ross, A. G. Fleming and S. L. Maddox. The first named, who has been a prominent figure in Bombay cricket during the last ten years, is an old Oxford Blue and Middlesex county player. The other players are, with the exception of Maddox, military cricketers, Carruthers being chiefly known in connection with the Behar Wanderers and A. N. Fleming with the Madras Presidency.

There are only two representatives of Forest School in India, the Rev. R. M. Kirwan, who is a well-known figure in Northern India sporting circles and L.E. Kirwan Captain of Mysore Planters for 5 years. Harrow has nine representatives in H. D. Watson B. N. Bosworth-Smith, A.W. H. Bentinck, E. B. T. Studd, Captain J. L Fisher, G Cookson, S F A Hurt, Major E Crawley and Major R H Chaplin. The first named is an old Oxford Blue and one of the best bats in Northern India. Bosworth-Smith who only just failed to get his Blue at Oxford has played for Middlesex. Both of the above-mentioned players are in the Punjab Commission. Bentinck who is a Bengal Civilian, has played for the Behar Wanderers, and Calcutta C. C. and is a good bat. Studd, a younger scion of the famous cricket family of that name is a very fine bat and plays for the Behar Wanderers, Crawley in an old Cambridge Blue and scored a century against Oxford in 1888. Cookson whose arrival in India dates back only ten months ago is a magnficent bat, quite one of the best in India, and in a recent match at Lahore had the satisfaction of playing an innings of over 200. Hurt, who like Cookson, is an Army cricketer is a very fine bowler and has done well in this department in Northern India this season. Fisher, of the Royal Fusiliers is a very fair bowler. Loretto has only three representatives in D. J. Macfarlan, the Madras cricketer, Captain W. Drysdale of the Royal Scots, and M. F. Reid, the Bombay player who is also a Scottish Rugger international.

Malvern has four representatives, viz S.R. Hignell, Major A. H. Newnham, W. E. Copleston, and D. S. Murray. The first named who is a Bengal Civilian is one of the steadiest bats in India and has earned a great reputation in Calcutta cricket. Newnham is the old "Demon bowler" of Bombay and is an ex-Gloucestershire county player. He still keeps up his cricket and last season did well for Lucknow. Copleston is in the Forest Dept. in the Bombay Pesidency but plays very little cricket outside small station matches. Murray is a Calcutta and Darjeeling player and one of the finest hitters in India. Marlborough is well represented in India and the following all obtained their colours:—Major H. E. Stanton, Major F. W. D, Quinton, Captain J. E. Cairnes, H. C. King, E. L. French, H. A. Hildebrand, J.B. Wood H. E. Etlinger, J. T. Uzielli, L. P. Collins E. A. B. Blunt, J. L. Ainsworth, J. C. Jack, Major H. R. Blore An eleven selected from this formidable array of cricketers would give a good account of itself against any team in the country. Wood and Collins are old Oxford Blues and known throughout the length and breadth of India. Collins' recent performances for the Gurkha Brigade are too fresh in the memory of cricket lovers to make it necessary to refer further to him. Suffice to say that he has very few superiors as a bat in India. Wood, who is a Bengal Civilian, is a fine bat and has accomplished many fine performances at Simla, Darjeeling, and Calcutta. Stanton is a Northern India player and a sound bat. Quinton the old Hampshire county player, is stationed at Secundrabad but does not play much now. Cairnes, who like the greater number of well-known old public school players is stationed in Northern India is a very fine all round cricketer and did particularly well with both bat and ball last year. King, the famous Madras player who is now at home on leave, is too well known to readers of the "Madras Mail" to need any mention here. French the doyen of Punjab cricket and well known wicket-keeper, still keeps up his form and has many more years of cricket in him. Etlinger, who has only been a few months in the country, is probably one of the best bats in the Army in India, and at Umballa recently made centuries in four successive innings. Hildebrand and Uzielli are both new arrivals, but the latter has performed fairly well in a few matches at Calcutta last season. Blunt, who is in the United Provinces C. S., is one of the best cricketers in Lucknow. Ainsworth, the old Lancashire county player, has only recently arrived in India and is in business in Bombay. He headed the Lancashire county bowling averages six or seven years ago and should be a great acquisition against the Parsees this year. Jack is a Bengal civilian and a good bat. Major Blore is stationed in Northern India, and made a century the other day.

Repton is represented by R. L. Sinclair G. Airy E. S. Smallwood and T. G. M. Harris. The first and last named are Bombay players and Sinclair, before he lost his form, was probably the best fast bowler in India. Airy is a Northern India player and a fair bat, Smallwood is a Calcutta cricketer and a fine forcing bat. Rugby has seven representatives viz. F. A. Prevost. L. J. Maffey, H. D. Rendall, A. W. Watson, C. P. Beachcroft, W. E Wilson-Johnston, and C. B. Henderson. The first named, who is an old Bombay player, gave up the game ten years ago. Maffey is a United Provinces civilian and a fair bat. Rendall is in the Bombay C. S. and has frequently put together good scores in mofussil matches. Watson and Beachcroft are both Bengal civilians and the latter had a most successful season for the Calcutta C. C. this year. Wilson Johnston is stationed in Northern India and batted well for the Jat-Sikh Brigade this season in the Punjab Cricket Tournament. Henderson plays for the Black Watch and is a good all round cricketer. St. Paul's has, as far as I have been able to ascertain, only two representatives in India, L. C. Glascock, the Lahore player and Captain L. S. Browne, the Mooltan player.

Sherborne has only two representatives G. T. B. Hext who is stationed at Peshawar, and R. B. Plumer of the Kolar XI. Shrewsbury is represented by F. H. Humphreys, F. L. Sprott, G. M. Chesney. and C. L. Alexander The first named who is stationed at Rawalpindi very nearly obtained his Blue at Oxford and is a very fine bowler and steady bat. Sprott is the old Bombay Presidency Captain and has played in more matches against the Parsees than any other cricketer. Chesney is an Allahabad player but rarely dons flannels now. Alexander is the old Cambridge Soccer Blue and is a member of the United Provinces C. S. Tonbridge has five representatives in Major H. G. Stainforth the well known Northern India player, Major H. Marwood of the North Staffordshire Regiment, L. J. Le Fleming the Kent county cricketer who played for the Calcutta C. C. this season, G. S. Cooper of the Gunners, and H. J. Hilary who also played for Calcutta. Uppingham is represented by G. H. S. Fowke of the Gordon Highlanders, one of the best all round players in Northern India, J. MacIver, a Madras Presidency player, A. W. Watson of Bengal, and Captain A. M. Kettlewell who is stationed somewhere up North.

Wellington, as is only natural, is very well represented and the following players obtained places in the school eleven: Major A. G. Medley, Captain H. R. Stockley, Captain R. T. I. Ridgway, Captain R. A. Birley, E. R. M. English, Captain M. D. Wood, W. M. Turner, K. O. Goldie, K. Robertson, W. B. Bailey, Captain G. Knowles, and C. D. G. Lyon. Of these the most famous are K. O. Goldie the Sussex county player and W. M. Turner the Essex county player. With the exception of Wood, Birley, Lyon and Turner who are stationed in the Bombay Command, all the others are stationed in Northern India.

Rossall has but three representatives in Captain A. L. Napier and R. D. Beadle, both Northern India Players, and E. A. Watson of Calcutta.

Lancing has only two representatives in Captain G. H. Neale, the famous Northern India player and C. H. Howell.

Haileybury is represented by Major G. W. Rawlins, E. B. Raikes, Captain W. B. Bailey, J. D. F. Campbell, J. F. Carter, J. H. R. Fraser H. J. Coddington, J. Kennedy, J. F. Graham, H. G. Bignell General J. Spens, A. C. Hewitt, F. K. Hensley, and F. E. G. Talbot. The best known of these are General J. Spens the Hampshire county player, Captain Bailey the Northern India player, E. B. Raikes the Bombay player, Campbell the Behar Wanderer, and Bignell.

Radley has two representatives in F. J. Portman and V. H. Wilson both Lahore cricketers and good all round players. Westminster is represented by C. A. Sherring, F. B. Sherring, H. O. C. Beasley, E. P. Garret and P. C. Probyn. With the exception of the last named who is a Madras player all the others hail from the north. Winchester has six representatives viz. Captain C. Wigram of Calcutta and Simla fame, Major J. L. Kay, a northern India player, K. Wigram of the Gurkhas, E.O.Lewin who is stationed at Kasauli, Captain R. L. Ricketts and and A. B. Reynolds both Northern India players.

Other schools are represented as follows:—Blair Lodge (T. W. Kirkwood and H. St. G. Scott), Mill Hill (H. O. Carroll, B. M. Carroll, and H. Wright), Epsom College (C. H. Giffard), Dover College (P. E. Knollys), Wellingborough Grammar School (L. D. Rollo), Stonyhurst (H. C. John and R. H. H. Manners) Leamington College (H. P. Tollinton) Sedbergh (W. C. Shepherd, R. A. Cassels and S. E. Whiteway), Merchiston Castle (J.D. Guise and E.B. Jones), Felsted (P. W. Partridge, J. S. McEven, and P. P. Braithwaite), Aldenham (R. C. M. Strouts), Blundell's School (V. A. Coaker), Oundle School (G. C. Morphett), Merchant Taylors (C. H. Browning and L. M. Crump), Eastbourne College (P. L. Hanbury).

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard at the High Court on Tuesday a suit for dissolution of marriage brought by Frank Edgar Parker against Louisa Octavia Parker and Robert Stanley Spalding. Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the corespondent. The respondent appeared in person. The petitioner's claim was for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, and for the custody of the children of their marriage. It appeared they were married on the 3rd November 1891 at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. They lived at Nasik, Bombay, Warda, Thana, and Barsi. In November 1898, while petitioner was residing at Barsi, the respondent went to live at Poona in order to look after the education of their children. The petitioner left Barsi on the 1st December 1898 and rejoined respondent at Poona. After about three months, the petitioner went to reside at Dhongarghur as Chief Traffic Inspector of the Bengal Naghse Railway, the respondent remaining in Poona. He subsequently lived in Bombay, Marmagoa, and Bhownuggur, being in the employ of Messrs Shepherd and Co. the respondent remaining in Poona. On the 14th April 1901 he went to Ahmedabad to take up his appointment on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the 6th February 1902, he was transferred from Ahmedabad to Bulsar; and since the 10th November 1903, he had been in Bombay on special duty. They had issue of the marriage two children, a boy now of the age ten, and a girl now of the age of about eight years. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th June 1901, the respondent stayed at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, and committed misconduct with the co-respondent, and ever since then she had been living with him in Bombay; and petitioner was recently informed that she gave birth to a child by him. The petitioner averred that no collusion or connivance existed between him and the respondent. Petitioner said he did not adopt any legal proceedings up to now with a view to the interests of his daughter, but the fact that the respondent had given birth to a child had rendered the proceedings unavoidable. He prayed for a dissolution of the with the custody of the children, and for an order marriage that the co-respondent pay the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages.

The co-respondent admitted the allegations as to his misconduct with the respondent, and said that, owing to incompatibility of temperament in a very marked degree, the petitioner and the respondent were living a most unhappy married life ever since the marriage. The petitioner treated her with great harshness, and often openly expressed his desire to be rid of her. The co-respondent at first sympathised with the respondent, and subsequently they conceived a genuine affection for each other. The co-respondent was willing and anxious to make all the amends in his power for the injury that he might have been instrumental in causing to the parties but the damages claimed against him were excessive. He denied that the petitioner had suffered damages to the extent claimed. Co-respondent was at present employed in the Bombay Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, and he had no means beyond his salary. He, however, brought into Court the sum of Rs. 100, and submitted that this was a sufficient sum to cover the damages, if any, sustained by the petitioner. Co-respondent offered to pay the petitioner's costs up to the date of the filing of the written statement.

At the close of the hearing, his lordship gave a decree in favour of the petitioner for a dissolution of marriage, with an order for the custody of the children. Co-respondent was ordered to pay petitioner Rs. 700 in all.

THE CITY OF LHASSA.

(Concluded from page 4)

THE REGENCY.

Naturally when the Pope is a child the Government is effectively in the hands of the College of Cardinals, and especially of the Regent, who, except so far as he is checked by the Amban, is the supreme authority. The official class, however, is very large, and almost every office has two occupants so that one may check the other. This principle appears to extend even to the Generals with results which may be expected to declare themselves in their warfare. It is altogether a most singular picture that Sarat Chandra Das draws of this astonishing people. The Thibetans, we are told, are perpetually oppressed by a prophecy that after 200 years the Grand Lama will retire to Shamballa, the Utopian city of the Buddhists, and will not return to Taibet, and that in the meantime the whole world will succumb to the power of the Phylings (Russians and English). According to this prediction neither the Emperor of China nor the combined legions of gods and demi gods who reside round the Golden Mount of Kirab (Sumeru) will be able to arrest the progress of their arms or the miracles of their superior intellect. It is the policy of the Thibetans to keep them at a distance, not by open hostilities but by temporising and diplomacy. They were initiated into this policy by the Ambans who are always busy in devising fresh plans for guaranteeing the safety of the country against all sorts of imaginary foreign aggressions. It must be a serious question for the monks at the present moment whether the Phylings will be content to await the allotted period of 200 years.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

THE CALCUTTA PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is a continuation of Mr. Justice Henderson's judgment in the application made on behalf of the Official Trustee in the matter of Wm. Watson & Co.'s insolvency in the Calcutta Insolvency Court:—

Where the estate of a debtor becomes vested in an Official Assignee under an order of Court or in a Trustee in Bankruptcy by operation of law the effect and object of the vesting is in my opinion the same in either case. The debtor becomes incapable of alienating the property as from the date from which the vesting operates while the Official Assignee or Trustee as the case may be becomes competent to deal fully with the estate for the purposes of administration and to pass a title to a purchaser without reference to the debtor himself. But when property is said to be vested in either of these officers, I doubt if it can be said that it is vested for any other purpose than that of administration or to any greater extent or with any greater effect than I have just stated. If the proceedings are annulled, no reconveyance to the debtor is necessary, and if after due administration the debts are paid off any balance that remains, is still, notwithstandig the previous vesting the property of the debtor as if nothing had happened. In a sense therefore notwithstanding that property may have vested in an Official Assignee or Trustee in Bankruptcy it is still in some sense, the property of the debtor and on this ground, if on no other, in my opinion the Official Assignee would not only be justified in taking but he would be bound to take possession of the local assets of a debtor declared insolvent by this Court, notwithstanding a previous adjudication. Accordingly in the present case the Official Assignee was fully justified in taking possession and he was bound to hold the assets subject to the order of the Court. It is clear from the cases cited that the reason or one of the reasons, for as pointed out by Strachey J. there are other reasons, why creditors have a right to ask that notwithstanding a previous adjudicating order elsewhere, their debtor should be adjudicated a bankrupt—is for the preservation of the local assets leaving for determination the question in which Court the assets ought ultimately to be administered.

In the petition of the Trustee in Bankruptcy it was broadly stated that no proceedings can or could have been taken in this Court in this matter except in aid of and auxiliary to the proceedings in England pursuant to Sec. 118 of the Bankruptcy Act 1883, but on the hearing of this rule it has not been contended that the prior adjudication in England ousted the jurisdiction of this Court to make an adjudicating order if in fact the conditions of the insolvency act have been satisfied, that is to say if an act of insolvency has been shewn to exist.

It is manifest on the authorities that the Trustee in Bankruptcy would have had no "locus standi" to ask that the adjudication order should be rescinded the vesting order discharged on the ground that the Jurisdiction of the Court was barred by the previous adjudication in England. In "In re Artola Hermanos" 24 Q. B. D. 640 Lord Coleridge C. J. said he had no doubt that the Syndic had no "locus standi" so far as the application in that case was to discharge the receiving order and Fry L. J. expressed a doubt whether the Syndic has any "locus standi" whatever either to oppose the pronouncing of a receiving order in England or to apply for its rescision after it has been pronounced, and in "Ex parte Robinson 22 Ch. D. 816 the Court refused to hear Counsel for the Scotch Trustee holding that he had no "locus standi.

Mr. Garth for the Trustee however contends that he is entitled by reason of his position as Trustee to be heard to show that the statement upon which the act of insolvency alleged in the creditors' petition was based is false and that therefore creditors required by the law and upon which only an adjudication could be made, did not really exist. He claims to be interested as representing the creditors and he points out that as the debtors are admittedly insolvent they do not and cannot apply to set aside the adjudication. He urges that the adjudication order prevents him getting possession of the assets for the distribution among the creditors. In support of his contention that he is entitled to be heard in this connection, he referred me to an unreported case "In the matter of J. Bell an insolvent decided by Wilson J. on the 4th June 1890. In that case the insolvent was adjudicated insolvent as a trader in his absence. His property in the possession of his wife having been taken possession of under the vesting order an application was made by her without even a power of attorney from her husband (who was still absent) to annul the adjudication and the Court being satisfied, that her husband was not as it had been alleged a trader rescinded the order of adjudication; that doubtless was a special case. But the wife had been put to serious inconvenience; she was deprived of possession of property which she held for her husband and she was therefore a person specially interested. The Trustee does not appear to be interested in the same sense. He no doubt represents the creditors but it has not been alleged that the interest of the creditors are being jeopardised or that the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee are not perfectly safe. If he merely desired to get possession of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee his object might have been attained by an application to this Court without impugning its jurisdiction or the validity of its orders. In the Bombay case the debtor himself challenged the validity of the adjudication on the ground that he had not brought himself within the statute, but on a consideration of the circumstances it was held that he had in fact committed an act of Insolvency. In the present case and in this connection it is difficult to shut ones eyes to the fact that the debtors are admittedly insolvent. But apart from that consideration I am of opinion that the Trustee has no "locus standi" to ask this Court to rescind the order of adjudication even on the ground that no prior act of insolvency had in truth been committed. As however the question, whether an act of insolvency has been committed, has been discussed, I propose to deal with it. With regard to this matter the facts appear to be these.—On the morning of the 1st February the Insolvent's Manager closed the place of the business of the debtors in Calcutta, locking the doors and fixing thereto the following notice signed by him. "I regret to notify that under telegraphic instructions from my London Office William Watson and Company have suspended payment." "It is said that he did not leave Calcutta. It does not appear where he resided. But it is not suggested that he lived in the Office, the doors of which were shut against the world. I assume therefore that physically, he departed from the usual place of business. It has to be seen whether under the circumstances it can be said that he departed from the usual place of business, with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the firm within the meaning of section 9 of the Insolvent Act 11 and 12 Victoria C. 2. In "In re Hurruck Chand Golicha" I. L. R. 5 Calcutta 605 where the business was carried on for an absent principal by a Gumastha the Gumastha shut up the place of business locking the doors and stopped payment. Broughton J. was of opinion that when a trader has established a business through a "Gumastha" he departs from his place of business if the Gumastha departs and if he does not come himself or send some one else to carry on the business and he held that the principal in that case had constructively departed from his usual place of business with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. In the case of Kustur Chand vs. Dhunput Singh I.L.R. 23 Calcutta 26 Dhauput Singh carried on business through a Monil Gumasta in Calcutta and other places. He was in the habit of taking an active personal interest in the business, occasionally coming to Calcutta. The house in which the business was conducted, then consisted of a ground floor in which were the Durwans, a first floor where the "Guddi" and the cash room were and on the second floor where Gumasta lived and where his master stayed when he came to Calcutta On the night of the 6th February the "Goomastha" stopped payment and sent for his master to come. He locked the cash room door leaving the Guddi empty though open and he retired to his room on the top story where he continued to be accessible to the creditors and he informed such creditors as came that he was in communication with his master and could do nothing until his arrival. The Privy Council upon those facts held that there was no departure from the place of business at all but even if there had been evidence of a departure it has not been shown how it could have defeated or delayed creditors or how any one of them was debarred from pursuing any process available to him, by the fact that the Gumasta kept his own room instead of sitting in the "Guddi" their Lordships however stated, they were by no means prepared to say that "Hurruck Chund Golicha's" case was wrongly decided, though it was said the position of the 'Gumastha' there was not stated so fully, as they would think desirable if the case were before them for decision. In the case here so far as appears Mr. Randle was not at the Office the door of which was locked and although he may have been in Calcutta it is not suggested that he was accessible to the creditors. In this state of things, it would have been impossible for any creditor to have served any process upon him in the ordinary way. The natural result therefore of Mr. Randle having locked up and left (for it must I think be taken that he did leave) the place of business was to defeat or delay creditors and he must be taken to have intended the natural result of his act; though it may be that no creditor was in fact delayed. I do not mean for a moment to say that his actual object or intention in doing what he did was either to defeat or delay the creditors for I will concede that his desire as evidenced by his procuring a friendly creditor to file a petition in insolvency was to do what he believed would in the end be best for the creditors as a body.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—June 17.

Before The Hon'ble the Chief Justice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty.

As to question of Costs.

1270—Wadia G and Co—Chubildas Lallubhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P—Tyabjee D and Co.

638-01—Kanga and P—Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Wadia G and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1302—Nadirsha and T Jerani Raghurath and others vs Hirjee Bhojraj and others—Wadia G and Co—N and T—for withdrawal.

1283—Mansuklal J and H—Kariji Jivry vs Hassumbhoy Visram and other—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

1305—Mansuklal J and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabhoy widow and others—Little and Co and M J and H—Part heard.

1387—M B Chothia Sulleman Cassum vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and other—In person—Edgelow G and W.

1389—D D Romer—S Basbrudin and another vs—Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Negree—Little and Co.

1291—K D Shroff Sherinbai vs Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—Little and Co.

1291—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Laxmishunker Dewshanker and—K B Mehta P R and K.

1264—Thakurdas and Co—Ajaibabai Binte Cassumbhoy and another vs The Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford B and Co and Unwalla and P.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai Widow vs Madon Dewjee and others—Chitnis and M.

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W.

466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian P Railway Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kala Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehangbir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co

722-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdul Hoosein Nurudin Chinvala vs Sakinaboo widow and others Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G D D Romer.

523-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Valivabu widow vs Hauraj Jeyjung and A M Malvi H and M.

670-38—Little and Co—Raghanji Vijpal vs Rozronas Parmanandas In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghavji Vijpal vs Narandas Parmanand. Inperson.

70-51—9,393-03—Crawford B and Co—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Postvala vs Raisey Amerchand Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Consent decree.

1318-02—Edgelow G and W—Karsondas Lalbhai Damania vs Mungaldas Lalbhai Damania—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

217-02—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Cursondas V vs Maneckvahu widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard

764 03—Hiralal D—Abdool Kayam Serafally vs Mahomedally Mulin Vallijee—Payne and Co

266-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshwant Pandurang Matre and others vs S N Shaik Adam and Co—Bicknell M and M

124-99—Dikshit D and S—Doctor Gunesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchandra Visnu Prujpe and others—Chitnis and M and Panyne and Co and M and B

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanji Bhanji vs Devram Keshavjee—In person

678-09—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsi and another vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Payne and Co

716-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Camajee Bomanjee Cama and others vs Wagholi Kuverji and anothr—B Raghavaya

752-03—Payne and Co—Anna Kate Pereira vs Braz Alex Gomes—Smitham B and N

779-03—Ghimis and M—Vazirboo widow vs Golamally Jeewanji Pathewarivala and another—Nanu and H and B Raghavaya

785-03 Nanu H and S—Corsondas Natha vs Moolji Purshotam and others—Nanu and H and Co and Little and Co

1 04—Edgelow G and W—Virjee Trikum vs Mahamedbhoy Nensey Khairaj—Little and Co

1-04—Payne and Co—Dewkbai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

8-01—Little and Co—Dorabji Dinshaw Adenvalla vs Cowasji Jehanji—Kanga and P

11-04—Khunderao S and L—Vithal Sayanna vs Lilian Q Admus Wylie—Crawford B and Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 16.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Notifin No 1267 dated the 5th March 1901 H E the Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to appoint Mr M Kennedy, acting Commr of Police Bombay to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

In Govt Notifin No 2595 dated the 23rd May 1904 published at page 656 of the "Bombay" Government Gazette, Part I dated the 26th idem delete the words "Mamlatdars" and for "Mamlatdar taluka Hansot" read "Mahalkari petha Hansot" against the name of Mr Byramji Dosabhai.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt N R Anderson, 130th Baluchis, to be Cant Magte at Hyderabad in addition to his own duties vice Lieut G Newcome.

Capt Anderson is further appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in the Hyderabad Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad

Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy I C S was granted privilege leave from the 11th March to the 8th April both days inclusive

The Govr in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Lieut-Col A J W Allen Cant Magte Deolali and Magte of the first class in the district of Nasik with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code;—Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint (section 190 (1) (c)

Mr Ramchandra Annaji Advant acting Mamlatdar taluka Jamkhed in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay vice Mr N W Kemp Barrister-at-Law Assist Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assist Taxing Officer, appointed to act as Second Judge Court of Small Causes Bombay or until further orders:—

Mr K F Modi B A L L B Depy Regstr and Sealer High Court Appelate Side to act as Asst Commr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Officer

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar LCE is allowed an extension by fifteen days of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No 3102 dated 25th April.

Mr Narayan Abaji Parnaik acted as—District Deputy Collector Nasik from 29th February to 5th March District Deputy Collector Sholapur from 6th March 9th April and is doing duty as District Deputy Collector Nasik from 13th April

Mr W F Hudson I C S acted as Collector of Karachi from 13th to 15th May both days inclusive

Mr Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye Huzur Deputy Collector Dharwar was allowed leave on medical certificate for one month and eight days from 8th March to 15th April

Mr F J A Hill Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India Marine Dept is republished:—

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Indian Marine has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India; Commander H S Black (m c) for two months.

Under the provisions of section 13 clause 2 of the Karachi Fort Trust Act VI of 1886 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L Volkart to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence of Mr W U Nicholas

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Devdatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar M A to be Assistant Archæological Surveyor for the Bombay Circle

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

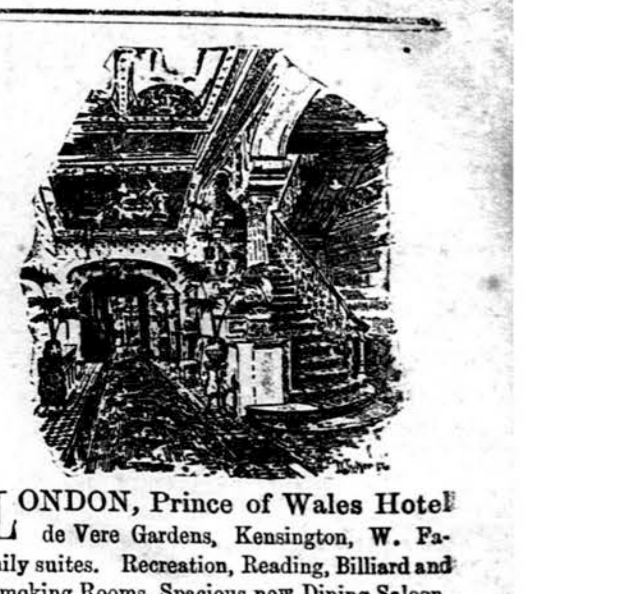
Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

The Pleasures of the Table

are spoiled for the man who suffers from Rheumatic-Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Joints or pains in any part of the body. Peace and comfort return speedily, after a thorough rubbing with



Little's Oriental Balm

It's "the greatest stuff ever put into a bottle," as thousands have testified. One bottle may cure you—it may take three—but it will cure you, to stay cured.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

BAD BREATH

is often caused by the foul gases arising from fermenting, putrefying food, lying undigested in the stomach. Best way to cure it is to strengthen the gastric juice, by taking

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT.

Every case of dyspepsia—no matter how severe or complicated, is cured by this thoroughgoing remedy. It searches out the weak points in your digestive tract. It purifies and enriches the blood, and puts health and strength where you have been feeble and diseased. Get a bottle to-day.
Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

FREEMAN'S
HATHI OR ELEPHANT.
TRADE MARK
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE
CHLORODYNE
THE GREAT CURE FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.



THE MATCHLESS.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 10.
" " Silver " Rs. 17-8.

THE BERNA.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 15.
" " Silver " " 22.
Hunting Nickel " " 18.
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Half hunting, Nickel " 21.
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THE CAMPAIGN.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 22-8
" " Silver " " 34
Hunting Nickel " " 25
Silver " 38
Half hunting, Nickel " 28
Silver " 42

THE CHAMPION.
Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 30
" " Silver " " 45

ENGLISH HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF WATCHES AND CHAINS
11, HORNBY ROAD BOMBAY. Opposite the General Post Office.

PURELY PERSONAL.

SOME of my contemporaries, in view of the fact that the Duke of Sutherland has been enjoying a few week's trip to Canada, have jumped to the conclusion that he is obviously the successor-designate to Lord Minto as Governor-General of the Dominion, and have been prematurely hailing him as an ideal Viceroy, says "M.A.P." A less likely suggestion has seldom been made. A man who owns upwards of a million acres in his own country is not "a priori", likely to accept an office which entails years of expatriation, but, in any case the Duke of Sutherland is the last man in the kingdom to wish to occupy any such post. He has no taste for ceremonial regal or viceregal, and is all but unknown in high Court circles. Sport, country life and the duties of a great landlord suffice for his happiness and his occupation, he loves, in the homely Scots phrase, to "dwell amang his ain folk", caring nothing for Society and its ways.

But what a perfect vicereine, so people say in the execrable pseudo-French catch-phrase of the moment would his beautiful Duchess be, Doubtless; to see that one need only look at her presentment on the walls of Burlington House, proud, lovely, debonair in her flowing draperies of green. But, after all, a husband counts for something, even in these days; and the Duchess's husband is one, I think, whom not even she could induce to take on himself functions so entirely alien from the tastes and habits of his life.

Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, who came of age the other day, not only enters on possession of the stately country mansion and broad acres in the Kingdom of Fife, which the late Marquis of Bute bequeathed to his second son but also assume the keepership of the interesting old Palace of Falkland, which nestles snugly under the Lomond Hills, and was long the principal country residence of the Scottish Kings. Peripatetic artists have sighed at the total disappearance of the luxuriantly growing ivy which used to clothe the old Palace walls; but this had to be removed for the careful restorations of Lord Bute, who before his death had in great part brought back the Palace to the exact condition in which it was when last inhabited by Royalty.

At the bottom of the garden, which stretches below the Palace walls, there was, and is, an ancient tennis court, which Lord Bute caused to be completely rebuilt and put in order. During the course of the work an interesting discovery was made—that it contained two antique tennis-balls, which had fallen between the outer and inner walls at the back of the court. The game of kings had certainly not been played at Falkland since the days of James V, father of Mary Queen of Scots, and these ancient balls had almost certainly been used by that monarch and his Court. The young keeper of the Palace is at present an undergraduate at Oxford, and plays at tennis there himself, so the court at Falkland is likely to be put again to its old use.

"Apropos" of your remark recently that Sir Henry Thompson did not love ecclesiastics of any communion writes, "An Englishman" in Ireland, here is a story which puts in a kindlier light the attitude of that good physician of the body towards his complement, the physician of the soul. Happening to be in Tralee, co. Kerry, in 1879, I met the Padre of the town, the late Venerable Dean Mawe. He had recently returned from London after undergoing that special operation for which Sir Henry was then famous. Now, the Dean was noted for his frank recognition of foibles in other men, but in Sir Henry he could pick no hole. The latter had operated, and, though in devoted attendance for several weeks; had finally refused to accept any fee. But this fact would have weighed little with the Dean had it not been accompanied by an honest declaration of motive. Sir Henry assured his patient that his refusal of payment was prompted by a reverence for the sacerdotal character, and especially that of the Irish priest. Though a quarter of a century ago, I have a vivid recollection of this coversation, so convinced was the Dean of Sir Henry's sincerity. When I got home, the Dean used to say, I sent the good doctor the finest salmon I could procure from the Kerry rivers and his reply assured me again of his respect for the Hibernian cloth.

I am in receipt of the following from the honorary secretary of the Imperial Service College Trust, 112, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Square:—Being a fairly constant reader of your journal, I saw the remarks in your recent number re the United Service College, Westward Ho! You rather convey the idea there that the school is coming to an end, whereas it has re-opened, term, under the auspices of this Trust, at Harpenden, Herts. I should be very much obliged if you could put this right in your next issue. A great many well-known people are interesting themselves in this project, and we hope to carry out the aims of the original founders in providing a sound, up-to-date education, at a moderate cost, for the sons of officers of the Navy, Army, Militia and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and members of the Higher Civil Services at home and abroad, and to make the college even more successful than in its palmy days.

Three years since, almost to a day, England's Elizabeth, by His Honour Judge E. A. Parry and Mr. Louis Calvert, was produced with great success at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. And now Judge Parry, reversing the usual order of things, has turned the play into an entirely fascinating and delightful book. It is indeed a stirring and moving picture that Judge Parry gives us of the enigmatic Queen Bess in the extremely tempestuous "days of her youth"; for he does not carry the story further than the point where Elizabeth, torn between her love for Leicester and her duty to the State, decides in a splendid scene—or chapter—in favour of the latter. Emphatically a book to read.

What a pity it is (writes Mrs. T. P. O'Connor) that the poor health of Edward Grieg prevents his being heard oftener in England! The Philharmonic Society in New York made him a magnificent offer to go over this autumn, but he has refused as he knows how wise it is to husband his strength. He is a very delicate man, and his wife—who looks enough like him to be his sister—has also extremely fragile health. Grieg was for many years a humble music teacher, and his engagement to his wife extended over a period of ten years. I do not know whether it was the Wedding March, or Gangar, or his songs that first brought him fame and fortune. He is a true artist with very simple tastes, an utter lack of the greed of money, and an intense love of his picturesque little home just outside of the cleanly and pleasant city of Bergen.

Not many weeks ago Grieg announced two concerts at Stockholm, but the enthusiasm was so enormous, and so many people clamoured for seats, that he had to add two more, and probably could have gone on giving an indefinite number of concerts. But he felt too weak for further efforts.

Prompted (writes a military correspondent by "M. A. P.'s" recent note on "Government Song Birds," I send you some jotting on sons of Mars who have successfully wooed the Muses. Writers such as Lord Wolseley and General Sir J. F. Maurice may, perhaps, be left out of account, for although each possess literary gifts of the highest order, they are at once 'professional" and unprofessional authors—in other words, soldiers first and writers afterwards.

Among military men, however, who have deliberately abandoned the sword for the pen, the veteran is the evergreen and ever popular Major Arthur Griffiths. He was a gay young ensign in the 63rd (Manchester) Regiment so far back 1855, and was "blooded" in the Crimea, where he was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and took part in the expedition to Kinburn. Deputy-Governorships of Chatham, Millbank, and Wormwood Scrubbs prisons, and a nearly twenty years' Inspectorship of Prisons, gave him much knowledge of convicts and convict life, on which he has written many deeply interesting books. As a novelist he has won wide popularity with "The Rome Express" and many other thrilling tales.

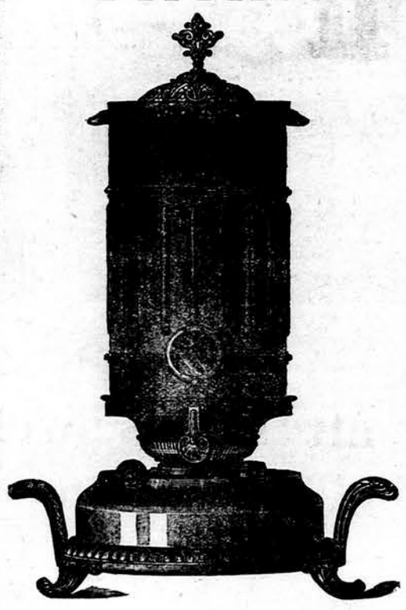
Author, novelist, historian, and poet is Colonel Arthur Haggard, D.S.O., half-brother to the famous author of King Solomon's Mines, who is dealt with on another page of this issue. Colonel Haggard saw fighting at Tamai, Suakim, and Guinea. He is a keen sportsman, and has written charmingly on his favourite pursuits of fishing, shooting, and exploring in Canada. As a novelist he pitches it hot and strong "Love Rules the Camp" is perhaps his best known work. Another military member of this clever family is Major Edward Arthur Haggard (Arthur Amyand), who also saw service in Egypt, and later in South Africa. The Kiss of Isis was the promising title of one of his novels, a promise which was fulfilled.

RUMOUR is quite out of her reckoning when she nominates—in certain newspapers—distinguished peers for vacant Garters. There are no vacant Garters, for the late Duke of Cambridge was, of course, among the descendants of George I., who, under the statute of 1831, are extra knights. There have been four vacancies among the Knights Companions since King Edward came to the throne, and these have been filled by the appointment of the Dukes of Bedford, Marlborough, Wellington, and Sutherland. This is a return to the old order, when the most-prized decoration in British knighthood was given for other than political or military services. Was it not of the Garter that one famous knight said he liked it because there was "no d—d merit about it?" Even before 1901, there was a goodly proportion of dukes in the chapter—nine out of twenty-five. There are now twelve.

MONSOON IS APPROACHING

AND YOU HAVE TO PROVIDE FOR A GOOD

DRYING AND HEATING STOVE



TO KEEP DRY THE AIR OF YOUR ROOMS AND MAKE THEM HEALTHY AND COMFORTABLE.

THE BEST KEROSINE OIL STOVES FOR DRYING AND HEATING ARE

R. DITMAR'S

"CALORIFERES"

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

NO SMELL. NO SMOKE. CHEAP IN USE.

EASILY CARRIED FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

SHOULD BE USED

DURING MONSOON TIME

IN EVERY NURSERY, BED-ROOM, NEAR PIANOS, ETC.

SIZE I	Height 22"	...Rs.	12-12
SIZE III	,, 27"	... ,,	22-8
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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.



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NEVER FAILS TO CURE

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA LUMBAGO
SPRAINS NEURALGIA CHEST COLDS
STIFFNESS SORENESS AND ALL BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.



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THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD. ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

CONQUERS PAIN!

Sold by all Chemists and Stores, in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLING REMEDY.

HEADACHES CURED.



BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for

HEADACHE.

It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficience of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, and wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) as manufactures, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial). From THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, N., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "PEZUTA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUIA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier." See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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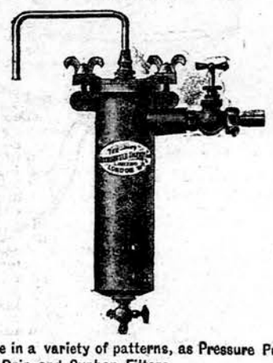
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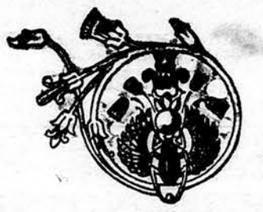
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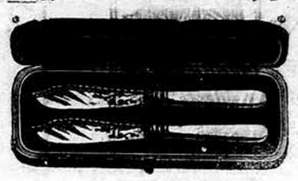
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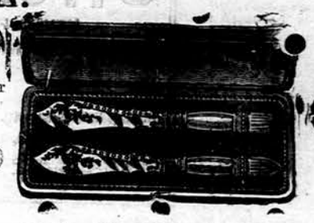


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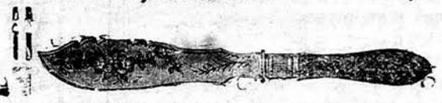
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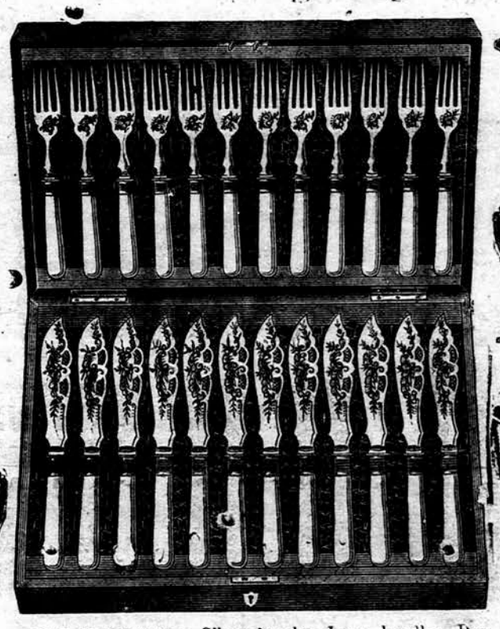
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